LEGISLATIVE MANUAL,

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

1885

FITZGERALD & GOSSON.

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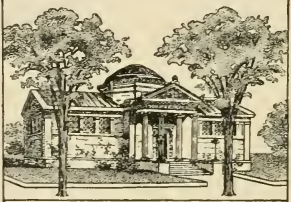

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH SESSION.

1885.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

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PREFACE.

THIS volume of the Manual of the Legislature of New Jersey has been carefully revised, remodeled, set in new type, and is printed on an extra quality of paper. An improvement has also been made in the binding. Its contents present an array of facts, data and statistics which are of great value and interest to every Jerseyman. Among the additions will be found the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The aim of the compilers to make the work superior to all preceding volumes, it will be admitted, has been successful, and it is therefore presented to the Legislature with full confidence that its worth will insure a continuance of the good will and kind appreciation heretofore bestowed on the other editions. We return our thanks for favors received from the Governor, the Legislature, State officials, and other friends.

Very respectfully,

THE COMPILERS.

JANUARY 13th, 1885.

JOHN L. MURPHY,
FINE BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL,
TRENTON, N. J.

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HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the adjacent lands was claimed respectively by the Dutch and Swedes. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early summer of 1664, when Charles II. sold to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name, or names, of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY."

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defense of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make choice of six Councillors, at least, (or twelve, at most,) or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the proprietors, received a commission as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. Ten years previous, an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown, on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland, on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defense of the province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of one thousand pounds for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called

in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick, and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a royal government.

By the retercession of New Jersey to Great Britain, by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But, before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681 the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent sub-divisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702 the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1738, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the natural son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted in 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took

place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, December 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops was $2,894,384.99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	1683
Gawen Laurie,	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy,	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	1684 to 1685
John Skein, Deputy,	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy,	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor,	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Gov., 1699 till surrender to the Crown,	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

John Lord Cornbury, Governor,	1703 to 1708
John Lovelace—(died in office),	1708
Richard Ingolsby, Lieutenant Governor,	1709 to 1710
General Andrew Hunter,	1710 to 1720
William Burnet,	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie,	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris,	1731 to 1732
William Crosby,	1732 to 1736
John Hamilton,	1736 to 1738

(The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris,	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton,	1746 to 1747
Jonathan Belcher,	1747 to 1757
John Reading,	1757 to 1758
Francis Barnard,	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone,	1760 to 1761
Thomas Hardy,	1761 to 1763
William Franklin,	1763 to 1776

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist),	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist),	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist),	1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	1801 to 1802
John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Dem.),	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist),	1812 to 1813
William S. Pennington (Democrat),	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat),	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist),	1817 to 1829
Garret D Wall (Democrat),	1829 decl'd
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig),	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig),	1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat).	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig),	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig),	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat),	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat),	1854 to 1857
William A Newell (Republican),	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican),	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat),	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican),	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat),	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat),	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat),	1875 to 1878
George B McClellan (Democrat),	1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat),	1881 to 1884
Leon Abbett (Democrat),	1884 to ——

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date:

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790.
Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1793, to November 12th, 1796.
Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1798, to February 14th, 1799.
James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1805, to March 21st, 1809.
John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829
Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th, 1826.
Ephraim Bateman, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829 to March 3d, 1835.
Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
Samuel L Southard, March 4th, 1833, to June 26th, 1842
Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1835, to March 3d, 1841.
Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
William L Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
Robert F Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859.
John R. Thomson (died), February 13th, 1853, to December, 1862.
Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th, 1863.
John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
James W Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863.
William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866
F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
Alexander G Cattell, March 27th, 1866, to March 3d, 1871.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1875.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to March 3d, 1881.
John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to ——.
William J. Sewell, March 4th, 1881, to ——.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must,

therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are also absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Section I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

RULE OF APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES AND DIRECT TAXES.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this

*This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

FILLING OF VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

OFFICERS—IMPEACHMENT.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SENATE—HOW COMPOSED.

Section III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

ROTATION OF SENATORS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SENATE OFFICERS.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE SENATE'S POWERS.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOW ELECTED.

Section IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

WHEN CONGRESS SHALL MEET.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EACH HOUSE.

Section V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

RULES, &C.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

JOURNALS.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

COMPENSATION, PRIVILEGES AND INCAPACITIES.

Section VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased,

during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

REVENUE BILLS.

Section. VII.

1. All bill for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

PASSING BILLS, &C.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section VIII.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and gen-

eral welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and—

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

Section X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any

duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

HOW ELECTED.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like mannner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after

the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

WHO MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

ON THE DEATH, REMOVAL, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT, THE POWERS AND DUTIES DEVOLVE UPON THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

POWERS, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

TREATIES, AMBASSADORS, &C.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

APPOINTING POWER.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

Section IV.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment

for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

EXTENT OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(*See Amendments, Art. XI.*)

Section II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

TRIALS FOR CRIMES.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

TREASON—WHAT AND HOW PUNISHED.

Section III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

ACTS, RECORDS, &C., OF EACH STATE.

Section I.

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS.

Section II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SERVANTS, &C., TO BE SURRENDERED ON CLAIM.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

HOW NEW STATES ARE ADMITTED.

Section III.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within

the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

THE DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

GUARANTY AND PROTECTION OF THE STATES BY THE UNION.

Section IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—HOW MADE.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

FORMER DEBTS VALID.

Section I.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

Section II.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH NO RELIGIOUS TEST.

Section III.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President,*
And Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORMAN,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

DELAWARE.

GEORGE READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun.,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

MARYLAND.

DAN'L OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,
JAMES MCHENRY,
DANIEL CARROLL.

NEW YORK.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLE,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

VIRGINIA.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun.

NORTH CAROLINA.
WILLIAM BLUNT,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
JOHN RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Attest:
WILLIAM JACKSON,
Secretary.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIFIED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE FOREGOING CONSTITUTION.

The following articles proposed by congress, in addition to and amendments of the constitution of the United States, having been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, are become a part of the constitution.

First Congress, First Session, March 5th, 1789.

ARTICLE I.

RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &C.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging

the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE MILITIA.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

OF QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

OF CRIMES AND INDICTMENTS.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the

State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

OF TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BAILS, FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

RESERVED RIGHTS.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

POWERS NOT DELEGATED RESERVED.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third Congress, Second Session, December 2d, 1793.

ARTICLE XI.

THE JUDICIAL POWER—SEE ART. 3, SEC. 2.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Eighth Congress, First Session, October 17th, 1803.

ARTICLE XII.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ARE ELECTED.

The electors shall meet in their respective States,* and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,† to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates,‡ and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States. the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to

*On the first Wednesday in December, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

†Before the 1st Wednesday in January, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

‡On the 2d Wednesday in February, by the same act.

the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED—13TH AMENDMENT, PASSED 1865.

Section I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS—14TH AMENDMENT.

Section I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

DISABILITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

Section III.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.

Section IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

Section I.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section II.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment passed at the Fortieth Congress.]

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION *agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.*

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor, under any pretense whatever, to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person

shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy; or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying

war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the

United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and

from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor, or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State, shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but, on being elected and taking his seat,

his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no

proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special or local bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be,] according to the best of my ability."

And members-elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or

affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property intrusted to me for safe-keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governer shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,

and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor-elect before he is qualified into office,

the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate; the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in

question according to evidence;" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject-matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose, and shall, in all cases within the county except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall

terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additioual justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier-generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major-generals, the adjutant-general and quartermaster-

general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court-martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals and judges of the inferior court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney-general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state and the keeper of the state prison shall be nominated

by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors

qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate-general and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring

the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
[L. S.] and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of October,
A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED 1884.

President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

I. Prayer.
II. Calling the Roll.
III. Reading the Journal.
IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
V. Reports of Committees.
1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13.)
2. Select Committees.
VI. Unfinished business.
VII. Introduction of bills.
VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
IX. Senate bills on third reading.
X. Assembly bills on second reading.
XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on the Revision and Amendment of the Laws.
A Committee on Finance.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on the Militia.
A Committee on Fisheries.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Agriculture.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced, and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless

otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third, which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present, but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assemby to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House,

and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference* or *adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of yeas and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

57. No concurrent resolution shall pass unless by the consent of a majority of the Senators elected.

Secret Session.

58. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in

the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

59. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

60. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

61. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

62. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept a secret.

63. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

64. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED 1884.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which

appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of

Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor

in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse; nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly chamber.

On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and

amendments, if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

A Committee of Ways and Means.
A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Militia.
A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Incidental Expenses.
A Committee on Stationery.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Revision of Laws.
A Committee on Fisheries.
A Committee on Railroads and Canals.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions, after the first reading, shall be referred to appropriate committees; and when reported, printed for the use of the members.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House. And the recommitment of any bill or resolution, when the same has been ordered to a third reading, shall have the effect of placing the same upon the second reading.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be, "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by yeas and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be

known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

56. Every bill referred to any committee shall be reported within ten days after reference, unless the House, on application of the committee, shall give further time to the committee, which extension of time, if granted, shall be for a time specified, provided the same is requested by the introducer.

57. After the calling of the roll has been commenced upon any question, no member shall be permitted to explain his vote.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first indorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each House.

CENSUS OF NEW JERSEY,

1880.

BY COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP.

The following is a statement of the population of New Jersey, according to the United States Census of 1880, as officially furnished by the Census Department, at Washington, for the MANUAL of the Legislature of New Jersey.

Names of cities, towns and villages are indented and placed under the townships in which they are respectively situated, and the population of the township includes, in every case, that of all villages within it.

The towns and villages marked with an asterisk (*), are unincorporated, and their population is given only approximately, as their limits cannot be sharply defined.

Atlantic County

Absecon	507	Hammonton town and Hammonton twp., co-extensive	1,776
Atlantic City	5,477	Mullica twp., including the following villages	717
Buena Vista twp	885	*East Hammonton	15
Egg Harbor twp	3,568	*Elwood	326
Egg Harbor city	1,232	*New Columbia	96
Galloway twp, including the following villages	2,337	*Pleasant Mills	90
*Oceanville	168	*Weekstown	68
*Port Republic	708	Weymouth twp	741
Hamilton twp., including the following villages	1,464		18,704
*Mays Landing	744		
*Weymouth	191		

Population, 1870, 14,093.

Bergen County.

Englewood twp	4,076	*Woodbridge	348
Franklin twp	2,206	Midland twp	1,591
*Wortendyke	500	New Barbadoes twp., co-extensive with Hackensack village	4,248
Harrington twp	2,570	Palisade twp., including the following villages	2,302
Hohokus twp., including the village of Ramsey	2,920	*Cresskill	333
*Ramsey	345	*Flatts	181
Lodi twp, including the following villages	4,071	*Huyler's Landing	43
*Carlstadt	1,060	*Old and New Bridge	219
*Lodi	986		
*New Carlstadt	367		

*Schraalenburgh..... 507
*Tenafly 1,019
Ridgefield twp., including the following villages... 3,952
*Bogota 145
*Coyetesville..... 424
*Fairview..... 410
*Fort Lee..... 1,424
*Leonia..... 266
*Little Ferry..... 58
*Ridgefield..... 221
*Ridgefield Park..... 77
*Shady Side..... 432
*Taylorsville..... 257
*Teaneck..... 238
Ridgewood twp..... 1,478
Saddle River twp., including the village of East Passaic..... 1,355
*East Passaic..... 178
Union twp, including the following villages..... 3,164
*Kingsland..... 865
*Rutherford..... 2,299
Washington twp., including the village of Westwood 2,853
*Westwood..... 309

36,786

Population, 1870, 31,022.

Burlington County.

Bass River twp..... 1,006
Beverly city..... 1,759
Beverly twp, including the following villages..... 1,369
*Delanco 452
*Edgewater 169
Bordentown twp, including the following places..... 5,334
*Biddles Island village..... 27
Bordentown city .. 4,258
*Fieldsboro village.. 464
Burlington twp..... 1,147
Burlington city..... 6,090
Chester twp, including the village of Moorestown... 2,855
*Moorestown..... 1,497
Chesterfield twp., including the following villages.... 1,525
*Crosswicks..... 351
*Recklesstown..... 151
*Skyesville 120
Cinnaminson twp, including the following villages 2,184
*Palmyra 571
*Riverton..... 586
Delran twp., including the following villages..... 1,760
*Bridgeboro 400
*Riverside 777
Easthampton twp., including the village of Unionville..... 566
*Unionville..... 98
Evesham twp., including the following villages..... 1,602
*Evesboro..... 74
*Marlton 339
Florence twp..... 1,528
Little Egg Harbor twp., including the village of Tuckerton..... 1,881
*Tuckerton..... 1,520
Lumberton twp, including the village of Lumberton 1,689
*Lumberton..... 473
Mansfield twp., including the following villages... 1,648
*Columbus..... 547
*Georgetown..... 100
*Three Tuns..... 48
Medford twp., including the village of Medford..... 1,980
*Medford..... 895
Mount Laurel twp..... 1,739
New Hanover twp., including the following villages 2,373
*Arneytown..... 64
*Cookstown 100
*Ellisdale..... 49
*Jacobstown..... 123
*Paintville 149
*Wrightstown 144
Northampton twp..... 4,630
Pemberton twp, including borough of Pemberton.. 2,885
Pemberton 799
Randolph twp..... 428
Shamong twp., including the village of Atsion..... 1,097
*Atsion..... 94
Southampton twp., including village of Vincentown..... 2,269
*Vincentown..... 683
Springfield twp., including the village of Jacksonville..... 1,886
*Jacksonville..... 94
Washington twp..... 389
Westhampton twp., including the following villages..... 715

*Rancocas (part of) 80
(See Willingboro' twp)
*Smithville..... 285
Timbuctoo..... 108
Willingboro' twp, including part of village of Rancocas..... 743
*Rancocas (part of) 172
(See Westhampton twp.)
Woodland twp..... 325
NOTE—Rancocas village, in Westhampton and Willingboro' townships..... 252

55,402

Population, 1870, 53,639.

Camden County.

Camden City..... 41,659
First Ward..... 6,362
Second Ward..... 6,060
Third Ward..... 3,952
Fourth Ward..... 6,935
Fifth Ward..... 6,018
Sixth Ward..... 3,720
Seventh Ward..... 4,426
Eighth Ward..... 4,186
Center twp., including the village of Snow Hill..... 1,538
*Snow Hill..... 429
Delaware twp., including the following villages... 1,481
*Batesville..... 114
*Ellisburg..... 56
*Homesteadville..... 72
Gloucester City..... 5,347
Gloucester twp, including the following places..... 2,527
*Blackwood..... 347
*Chew's Landing..... 346
*Kirkwood..... 108
*Mechanicsville..... 75
Haddon twp., including the borough of Haddonfield 2,551
Haddonfield..... 1,480
Merchantville, borough of..... 439
Stockton twp., including the following places..... 3,093
*Cramer's Hill..... 65
*East Camden..... 535
*Wrightsville..... 247
Waterford twp., including the following villages... 2,149
*Attica..... 183
*Berlin..... 385
*Gibbsboro'..... 175
*Waterford..... 331
Winslow twp., including the following villages... 2,158
*Tansboro'..... 284
*Winslow..... 650

62,942

Population, 1870, 46,193.

Cape May County.

Cape May City..... 1,699
Cape May Point..... 198
Dennis twp..... 1,812
Lower twp..... 1,779
Middle twp., including the following villages..... 2,575
*Cape May C. H..... 570
*Dias Creek..... 356
*Goshen..... 464
*Green Creek..... 362
*Mayville..... 273
*Rio Grande..... 241
*Townsend Inlet..... 309
Upper Township..... 1,702

9,765

Population, 1870, 8,349.

Cumberland County.

Bridgeton city..... 8,722
1st Ward..... 3,786
2d Ward..... 2,409
3d Ward..... 2,527
Commercial twp., including the following villages... 2,265
*Mauricetown..... 575
*Port Norris..... 885
Deerfield twp., including the village of Deerfield.. 1,643
*Deerfield..... 181
Downe twp, including the following villages..... 1,687
*Dividing Creek..... 677

*Newport..... 1,010
Fairfield twp, including the following villages..... 3,215
*Cedarville..... 1,077
*Fairton..... 409
Greenwich twp., including the village of Greenwich 1,245
*Greenwich..... 512
Hopewell twp., including the following villages... 1,764
*Roadstown..... 71
*Shiloh (part of)..... 143
[See Stow Creek twp.]
Landis twp, including the borough of Vineland..... 6,005
Vineland..... 2,519
Maurice River twp., including the following villages..... 2,374
*Belle Plain..... 109
*Bricksboro'..... 129
*Cumberland..... 212
*Dorchester..... 329
*Ewing's Neck..... 339
*Heislerville..... 338
*Leesburg..... 473
*Port Elizabeth..... 445
Millville city..... 7,660
1st Ward..... 2,217
2d Ward..... 2,892
3d Ward..... 2,551
Stow Creek twp, including part of the village of Shiloh..... 1,107
*Shiloh (part of)..... 122
[See Hopewell twp]
NOTE.—Shiloh village, in Hopewell and Stow Creek twps..... 265

37,687

Population, 1870, 34,665.

Essex County.

Belleville twp..... 3,004
Bloomfield twp..... 5,748
Caldwell twp..... 3,167
Clinton twp., including the village of Irvington..... 2,742
Irvington..... 1,677
East Orange twp., co-extensive with East Orange village..... 8 349
Franklin twp..... 1,617
Livingston twp..... 1.401
Milburn twp..... 1,743
Montclair twp..... 5,147
Newark city..... 136,508
1st Ward..... 7,616
2d Ward..... 8,187
3d Ward..... 6,572
4th Ward..... 6,745
5th Ward..... 5.343
6th Ward..... 15.784
7th Ward..... 8,183
8th Ward..... 12,025
9th Ward..... 6,793
10th Ward..... 11,321
11th Ward..... 6.140
12th Ward..... 12,977
13th Ward..... 18,260
14th Ward..... 3,670
15th Ward..... 6,892
Orange city..... 13,207
1st Ward..... 3,549
2d Ward..... 3,532
3d Ward..... 6,126
South Orange twp., including the following villages..... 3,911
*Hilton..... 316
*Maplewood..... 429
South Orange..... 2,178
West Orange twp..... 3,385

189,929

Population, 1870, 143,839.

Gloucester County.

Clayton twp., including the village of Clayton..... 1,981
*Clayton..... 1,433
Deptford twp, including the following places..... 1,520
*Wenonah..... 166
*Westville..... 170
Franklin twp., including the village of Malaga... 2,480
*Malaga..... 330
Glassboro twp..... 2,088
Greenwich twp., including the following villages... 2,598
*Berkley..... 182
*Clarksboro..... 180
*Mickleton..... 81
*Paulsboro..... 750
Harrison twp, including the following villages... 2,841
*Harrisonville..... 196

*Jefferson	116	
*Mullica Hill	444	
Logan twp., including the following villages		1,765
*Asbury	115	
*Bridgeport	441	
Mantua twp, including the village of Barnsboro		1,718
*Barnsboro	182	
Monroe twp., including villages		1,858
*Brooklyn	146	
*Cole's Mill	142	
*Cross Keys	127	
*Whitneyville	73	
*Williamstown	1,250	
Washington twp., including the following villages		1,366
*Hurffville	189	
*Turnerville	104	
West Deptford twp		1,399
Woodbury city	2,298	
Woolwich twp, including the village of Swedesboro		1,974
*Swedesboro	894	
		25,886

Population, 1870, 21,562.

Hudson County.

Bayonne city		9,372
1st Ward	1.701	
2d Ward	3,448	
3d Ward	1,547	
4th Ward	2,676	
Guttenburg, town		1,206
Harrison, town of		6,898
Hoboken city		30,999
1st Ward	6,933	
2d Ward	4 459	
3d Ward	10,943	
4th Ward	8,664	
Jersey City		120,722
1st Prec't, 1st Dist	3.489	
2d Prec't, 1st Dist.	3,248	
3d Prec't, 1st Dist.	2,533	
4th Prec't, 1st Dist	2,510	
5th Prec't, 1st Dist.	1,376	
6th Prec't, 1st Dist.	2,282	
7th Prec't, 1st Dist.	1,814	
1st Prec't, 2d Dist.	3,595	
2d Prec't, 2d Dist.	4,188	
3d Prec't, 2d Dist.	2,657	
4th Prec't, 2d Dist.	3,799	
5th Prec't, 2d Dist.	2,408	
6th Prec't, 2d Dist.	3,695	
7th Prec't, 2d Dist.	1,980	
8th Prec't, 2d Dist.	2,821	
1st Prec't, 3d Dist.	2 700	
2d Prec't, 3d Dist.	2 824	
3d Prec't, 3d Dist.	2.119	
4th Prec't, 3d Dist.	3,216	
5th Prec't, 3d Dist.	3,148	
6th Prec't, 3d Dist.	1 963	
7th Prec't, 3d Dist.	2,909	
8th Prec't, 3d Dist.	1.402	
1st Prec't, 4th Dist.	3,736	
2d Prec't, 4th Dist.	3,998	
3d Prec't, 4th Dist.	4,735	
4th Prec't, 4th Dist.	4,332	
5th Prec't, 4th Dist.	3,466	
6th Prec't, 4th Dist.	4,531	
1st Prec't, 5th Dist.	2,516	
2d Prec't, 5th Dist.	2,599	
3d Prec't, 5th Dist.	3,572	
4th Prec't, 5th Dist.	3,217	
5th Prec't, 5th Dist.	2,435	
1st Prec't, 6th Dist.	4,063	
2d Prec't, 6th Dist.	4,038	
3d Prec't, 6th Dist	3,078	
4th Prec't, 6th Dist.	2,732	
5th Prec't, 6th Dist.	2,465	
6th Prec't, 6th Dist	2,503	
Kearny twp., including the following place		777
*Arlington	777	
North Bergen twp		4,268
Union twp		1,310
Union, town of		5,849
Weehawken twp		1,102
West Hoboken twp		5,441
		187,944

Population, 1870, 129,067.

Hunterdon County.

Alexandria twp		1,324
Bethlehem twp., including the village of Bloomsbury		2,830
*Bloomsbury	585	
Clinton, town of	842	
Clinton twp., including the following places		2,133
*Annandale village,	379	
*Lebanon village	313	
Delaware twp., including the following villages		3,092

*Locktown	29	
*Raven Rock	110	
*Sergeantsville	139	
*Stockton	577	
East Amwell twp., including the following villages		1,696
*Reaville	212	
*Ringoes	298	
*Wertsville	41	
Franklin twp., including the following villages		1,338
*Cherryville	50	
*Pittstown	100	
Frenchtown borough		1,039
High Bridge twp		2,209
Holland twp		1,886
Kingwood twp., including the following places		1,694
*Baptisttown	112	
*Barbertown	46	
Lambertville city		4,183
First Ward	1,354	
Second Ward	1,281	
Third Ward	1,548	
Lebanon twp		2,699
Raritan twp., including the village of Flemington		4,188
*Flemington	1,751	
Readington twp., including the following villages		3,103
*Centerville	54	
*Mechanicsville	200	
*Pleasant Run	184	
*Readington	59	
*Rowland Mills	39	
*Stanton	109	
*Three Bridges	166	
*White House Station	350	
Tewksbury twp		2,108
Union twp		1,167
West Amwell twp		1,039
		38,570

Population, 1870, 36,963.

Mercer County.

Chambersburg borough		5,437
East Windsor twp., including the borough of Hightstown		2,271
Hightstown	1,355	
Ewing twp.		2,412
Hamilton twp., including the following villages		3,370
*Duck Island	62	
*Deutzville	101	
*Hamilton Square	296	
Hopewell twp., including the following villages		4,462
*Hopewell	415	
*Pennington	723	
*Titusville	219	
Lawrence twp		3,174
Princeton twp., including the borough of Princeton		4,348
Princeton	3,209	
Trenton city		29,910
1st Ward	4,523	
2d "	2,729	
3d "	6,537	
4th "	4,088	
5th "	4,920	
6th "	1,389	
7th "	5,724	
Washington twp., including the following villages		1,281
*Robbinsville	83	
*Windsor	137	
West Windsor twp		1,896
		58,061

Population, 1870, 46,386.

Middlesex County.

Cranbury twp		1,599
East Brunswick twp., including the following villages		3,272
*Milltown (part of) [See North Brunswick twp.]	229	
*Washington	1,081	
Madison twp		1,662
Monroe twp., including the following villages		3,017
*Jamesburg	681	
*Prospect Plains	38	
New Brunswick city		17,166
1st Ward	2,734	
2d "	3,060	
3d "	2,013	
4th "	1,079	

5th Ward	4,014	
6th "	4 266	
North Brunswick twp., including part of the village of Milltown		1,251
Milltown (part of)		
[See East Brunswick twp]		
Perth Amboy city and Perth Amboy twp, co-extensive		4,808
Piscataway twp., including the following villages		3,212
*Dunellen	817	
*New Brooklyn	193	
*New Market	593	
Raritan twp., including the following villages		3,789
*East Brunswick	299	
*Piscataway	87	
*Stelton	79	
Sayreville twp, including the following villages		1,930
*Burt's Creek	202	
*Mechanicsville	236	
*Sayreville	735	
South Amboy twp		3,648
South Brunswick twp		2,803
Woodbridge twp, including the following villages		4,099
*Fairfield	154	
*Uniontown	54	
*Woodbridge	683	
		52,286

Population, 1870, 45,029.

Monmouth County.

Atlantic twp., including the following villages		1,743
*Colt's Neck	123	
*Edinborough	71	
*Phalanx	78	
*Scobeyville	50	
Eatontown twp, including the following villages		2,642
*Eatontown	525	
*Oceanport	384	
Freehold twp., including the following places		4,302
Freehold	2,432	
*Smithburg	31	
Holmde' twp		1,575
Howell twp, including the village of Farmingdale		3,374
*Farmingdale	882	
Manalapan twp		2.175
Marlborough twp		2,193
Matawan twp., including the village of Matawan		2,699
*Matawan	1.437	
Middletown twp., including the following villages		5,059
*Chapel Hill	218	
*Fair View	100	
*Highlands of Navesink	248	
*Leedsville	53	
*Middletown	219	
Navesink	566	
*New Monmouth	73	
*Parkertown	240	
*Port Monmouth	396	
*Sandy Hook	65	
*West Port Monmouth	96	
Millstone twp., including the following villages		2,080
*Charleston Spring	69	
*Clarksburg	106	
*Napoleonville	156	
*Perrineville	176	
Neptune twp., including the following villages		4,187
*Asbury Park	1 640	
*Ocean Grove	620	
Ocean twp, including the following villages		6,027
*Branchport	261	
Long Branch	3,833	
*Monmouth Beach	548	
*Seabright	388	
Raritan twp		3,891
Shrewsbury twp, including the village of Red Bank		6,526
*Red Bank	2,684	
Upper Freehold twp., including the village of Allentown		3,236
*Allentown	1,010	
Wall twp		3,829
		55,538

Population, 1870, 46,195.

Morris County.

Boonton twp., including the village of Boonton		2,682
Boonton	2,277	
Chatham twp., including the following villages		4,276
*Afton	279	

*Chatham..... 738
*Madison..... 1,756
Chester twp, including the village of Chester..... 2,337
*Chester..... 705
Hanover twp., including the following villages... 4,138
*Littleton..... 338
*Whippany..... 504
Jefferson twp..... 1,792
Mendham twp., including the following villages... 1,526
*Brookside..... 187
*Mendham..... 294
Morris twp., including town of Morristown..... 6,837
Morristown..... 5,418
*Collinsville..... 129
Mount Olive twp..... 1,982
Montville twp..... 1,270
Passaic twp, including the following villages..... 1,896
*Meyersville..... 145
*Millington..... 112
*New Vernon..... 100
*Sterling..... 185
Pequannock twp..... 2,239
Randolph twp, including the town of Dover..... 7,700
Dover..... 2,958
Rockaway twp., including the following villages 7,366
*Beach Glen..... 195
*Denmark..... 134
*Denville..... 384
*Greenville..... 429
*Lower Greenville... 20
*Lower Hibernia..... 943
*Lyonsville..... 141
*Meriden..... 99
*Middletown..... 144
*Mount Hope..... 537
*Powersville..... 35
*Rockaway..... 1,052
*Upper Hibernia..... 750
*White Meadow..... 4
Roxbury twp., including the following villages... 2,139
*Drakeville..... 201
*Port Morris..... 228
Washington twp., including the following villages... 2 681
*German Valley..... 130
*Middle Valley..... 60
*Unionville..... 57
*Waughrightsville... 81

50,861

Population, 1870, 43,137.

Ocean County.

Berkeley twp., including part of the village of Toms River..... 683
Brick twp., including the following villages..... 2,990
*Burrsville..... 291
*Herbertville..... 262
*Osbornville..... 596
*Point Pleasant..... 798
Dover twp. including the following villages..... 2,439
*Island Heights..... 34
*Toms River (part of)..... 1 061
Eagleswood twp., including the following villages... 592
*Long Beach..... 33
*Staffordsville..... 52
*West Creek..... 507
Jackson twp., including the following villages..... 1,803
*Bennett's Mills..... 61
*Cassville..... 123
*New Prospect..... 79
Lacey twp..... 814
Manchester twp., including the village of Manchester..... 1 057
*Manchester..... 592
Ocean twp..... 484
Plumstead twp., including the village of New Egypt 1,561
*New Egypt..... 632
Stafford twp., including the village of Manahawkin.. 1,008
*Manahawkin..... 483
Union twp., including the village of Barnegat..... 1,024
Barnegat..... 915

14,455

Population, 1870, 13,628.

Passaic County.

Acquackanonk twp..... 1,781
Little Falls twp..... 1,404
Manchester twp., including the village of Haledon.. 1,513
*Haledon..... 481
Passaic city..... 6,513
1st Election dist..... 1,771
2d " " 2,551

3d Election dist.....	2,210	
Paterson city.....		51,031
1st Ward.....	5,270	
2d "	5,782	
3d "	7,615	
4th "	5,551	
5th "	7,555	
6th "	4,149	
7th "	5,613	
8th "	9,396	
Pompton twp.....		2,251
Wayne twp., including the following villages.....		1,757
*Mountain View.....	103	
*Pacquanack.....	72	
*Pompton	192	
*Preakness	1,221	
*Singac.....	77	
*Wayne	92	
West Milford twp., including the village of Charlotteburg		2,591
*Charlotteburg	151	
		68,860

Population, 1870, 46,416.

Salem County.

Elsinboro twp.....		570
Lower Alloways Creek twp.		1,373
Lower Penn's Neck twp.....		1,334
Mannington twp, including the village of Claysville.		2,230
*Claysville.....	281	
Pilesgrove twp., including the village of Sharpstown.....		3,497
*Sharpstown.....	258	
*Woodstown.....	490	
Pittsgrove twp., including the following villages...		1,778
*Centreton.....	125	
*Elmer.....	345	
Quinton twp, including village of Quinton.....		1,390
*Quinton	91	
Salem city.....		5,056
East Ward.....	2,488	
West "	2,568	
Upper Alloways Creek twp, including the village of Alloway		1,917
*Alloway	584	
Upper Penn's Neck twp., including the following villages.....		3,361
*Auburn.....	208	
*Pedricktown.....	262	
*Penn's Grove	749	
Upper Pittsgrove twp.....		2,073
		24,579

Population, 1870, 23,940.

Somerset County.

Bedminster twp., including the following villages.....		1,812
*Bedminster.....	140	
*Peapack.....	235	
*Pluckamin.....	135	
Bernards twp., including the following villages...		2,622
*Basking Ridge.....	365	
*Bernardsville.....	147	
*Liberty Corner.....	97	
*Madisonville.....	49	
Branchburg twp., including the village of North Branch.....		1,316
*North Branch.....	120	
Bridgewater twp, including the following villages...		7,997
*Bound Brook.....	934	
*Raritan.....	2,046	
Somerville	3,105	
Franklin twp., including the following places.....		3,818
*Bloomington	671	
*East Millstone.....	432	
*Middlebush.....	84	
Hillsborough twp., including the following villages.....		3,248
*Clover Hill	24	
*Millstone	262	
*Neshanic.....	117	
*South Branch.....	117	
Montgomery twp, including the village of Rocky Hill.....		1,928
*Rocky Hill	332	
North Plainfield twp.....		3,217
Warren twp.....		1,204
		27,162

Population, 1870, 23,510.

Sussex County.

Andover twp., including the village of Andover..		1,150
*Andover	394	
Byram twp., including the village of Stanhope		1,406
*Stanhope	677	
Frankford twp., including the village of Branchville		1,682
*Branchville	495	
Green twp., including the village of Greenville		727
*Greenville	33	
Hampton twp		895
Hardyston twp, including the following villages		2,645
*Franklin Furnace	799	
*Hamburg	412	
Lafayette twp		781
Montague twp, including the village of Brick House		1,022
*Brick House	84	
Newton, co-extensive with Newton twp		2,513
Sandyston twp., including the village of Peter's Valley		1,195
*Peter's Valley	35	
Sparta twp., including the following villages		2,274
*Ogden Mine	280	
*Ogdensburg	562	
*Sparta	292	
Stillwater twp., including the following villages		1,502
*Stillwater	117	
*Swartswood	94	
Vernon twp., including the village of Vernon		1,811
*Vernon	119	
Wallpack twp		575
Wantage twp., including the following villages		3,361
*Coleville	90	
*Deckertown	370	
*Mt. Salem	38	
		23,539

Population, 1870, 23,168.

Union County.

Clark twp		353
Cranford twp		1,184
Elizabeth city		28,229
1st Ward	5,327	
2d "	5,286	
3d "	3,966	
4th "	1,924	
5th "	5,329	
6th "	2,165	
7th "	1,829	
8th "	2,403	
Fanwood twp		1,167
Linden twp., including the following towns		1,889
*Linden	737	
*Roselle	737	
New Providence twp		781
Plainfield city		8,125
Rahway city		6,455
1st Ward	1,272	
2d "	1,496	
3d "	2,332	
4th "	1 355	
Springfield town and twp., co-extensive		844
Summit twp, including the town of Summit		1,910
*Summit	1,011	
*East Summit	260	
*West Summit	468	
Union twp		2,418
Westfield twp		2,216
		55,571

Population, 1870, 41,859.

Warren County.

Allamuchy twp		648
Belvidere		1,773
Blairstown twp		1,458
Franklin twp., including the following villages		1,529
*Asbury	98	
*Broadway	203	
*New Village	150	
Frelinghuysen twp., including the following villages		1,042
*Johnsonburg	154	
*Marksboro'	96	
*Paulina	41	

Greenwich twp., including the following villages...		2,554	
*Cooksville.....	69		
*Stewartville.....	500		
*Still Valley.....	42		
Hackettstown		2,502	
Hardwick twp.....		583	
Harmony twp.....		1,350	
Hope twp., including the village of Hope.....		1,569	
*Hope	239		
Independence twp.....		1,018	
Knowlton twp.....		1,476	
Lopatcong twp., including the village of Union or Stump.....		1,591	
*Union or Stump.....	105		
Mansfield twp., including the village of Anderson.		1,709	
*Anderson	97		
Oxford twp., including the following village.....		4,594	
*Oxford	2,656		
Pahaquarry twp.....		418	
Phillipsburg city.....		7,181	
1st Ward.....	1,753		
2d "	1,845		
3d "	2,221		
4th "	1,362		
Washington twp.....		1,452	
Washington, town of.....		2,142	
			36,589

Population, 1870, 34,336.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Population.			Males of 21 years of age and over.			Increase from 1870 to 1880.
				White.			
	Total.	White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign.	Colored.	
Atlantic.....	18,704	17,810	894	4,054	978	336	4,611
Bergen.....	36,786	34,795	1,891	5.954	3.473	579	5.764
Burlington.....	55,402	52 828	2.570	12,517	1.874	701	1,763
Camden.....	62,942	57,240	5,687	12,105	3,152	1,497	16.749
Cape May.....	9,765	9,195	570	2,465	101	144	1,416
Cumberland...	37.687	35.722	1,965	8,564	895	498	3,022
Essex	189 929	185.176	4.727	24,352	22,737	1,269	46,090
Gloucester.....	25,886	24.742	1,144	5,877	889	302	4 324
Hudson	187 944	186,248	1,655	19,563	29,721	481	58 877
Hunterdon.....	38,570	38.018	552	9,518	902	168	1.607
Mercer..	58,061	54,828	3,230	10,826	4.453	964	11,675
Middlesex	52,286	50 657	1,625	8,984	4.942	465	7,257
Monmouth.....	55,738	52.062	3,461	11 495	2 161	884	9,343
Morris.....	50 861	50,049	810	9.490	4,129	226	7,724
Ocean	14 455	14,357	98	3,541	242	27	828
Passaic.....	68,860	67,758	1.077	8.127	9,421	303	22,444
Salem	24,579	21,810	2,769	5.437	441	720	657
Somerset.....	27,162	25 500	1,659	5,358	1,432	446	3,652
Sussex.....	23,539	23,365	174	5.886	523	55	371
Union.....	55.571	53,624	1,939	8.352	5.455	505	13 712
Warren..	36,589	36,233	356	8,191	1,388	100	2.253
Total.....	1,131,116	1,092,017	38,853	190,656	99,309	10,670	225,020

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Alabama	964,201	996,992	1,262,505
Alaska	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	9,658	40,440
Arkansas	435,450	484,471	802,525
California	379,994	560,247	864,694
Colorado	34,277	39,864	194,327
Connecticut	460,147	537,454	622,700
Dakota	4,837	14,181	135,177
Delaware	112,216	125,015	146,608
District Columbia	75,080	131,700	177,624
Florida	140,424	187,748	269,493
Georgia	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180
Idaho	.....	14,999	32,610
Illinois	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871
Indiana	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301
Iowa	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615
Kansas	107,206	364,399	996,096
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690
Louisiana	708,002	726,915	929,946
Maine	628,279	626,915	648,936
Maryland	687,049	780,894	934,943
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085
Michigan	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937
Minnesota	172,023	439,706	780,773
Mississippi	791,305	827,922	1,131,597
Missouri	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380
Montana	.....	20,595	39,159
Nebraska	28,841	122,993	452,402
Nevada	6,857	42,491	62,266
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	346,991
New Jersey	672,035	906,096	1,131,116
New Mexico	93,516	91,874	119,565
New York	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871
North Carolina	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750
Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062
Oregon	52,465	90,923	174,768
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891
Rhode Island	174,620	217,353	276,531
South Carolina	703,708	705,606	995,577
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359
Texas	604,215	818,579	1,591,749
Utah	40,273	86,786	143,963
Vermont	315,098	330,551	332,286
Virginia	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565
Washington	11,594	23,955	75,116
West Virginia	.....	442,014	618,457
Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497
Wyoming	.....	9,118	20,789
Total	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES, CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

COUNTIES.

According to an act approved February 7th, 1883, the counties of the State, "for all purposes of legislation," were divided into four classes.

First class—having a population exceeding 150,000 inhabitants. Second class—between 50,000 and 150,000. Third class - between 20,000 and 50,000. Fourth class—all those not embraced in the preceding classes.

Counties of the First Class.—Essex and Hudson.

Counties of the Second Class.—Burlington, Camden, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Union.

Counties of the Third Class.—Bergen, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Warren.

Counties of the Fourth Class.—Atlantic, Cape May, Ocean.

CITIES.

According to an act approved March 4th, 1882, the cities of the State were divided into four classes, for the "purposes of municipal legislation."

First class—having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants. Second class—between 12,000 and 100,000. Third class—"all cities not embraced within either the first or second class, except cities binding upon the Atlantic ocean, and being seaside or Summer resorts." Fourth class—all those binding upon the Atlantic ocean and "being seaside or Summer resorts."

Cities of the First Class.—*a* Newark, population, 136,508; *b* Jersey City, population, 120,722.

Cities of the Second Class.—*b* Paterson, population, 51,031; *a* Camden, 41,659; *a* Hoboken, 30,999; *d* Trenton, 29,910; *a* Elizabeth, 28,229; *a* New Brunswick, 17,166; *a* Orange, 13,207.

Cities of the Third Class.—*c* Bayonne,* population, 9,372; *c* Bridgeton,* 8,722; *d* Plainfield,* 8,125; *a* Millville,* 7,660; *d* Phillipsburg,† 7,181; *e* Harrison,† 6,898; *c* Passaic,* 6,532; *a* Rahway,* 6,455; *d* Burlington,* 6,090; *e* Union,† 5,849; *f* Morristown,† 5,418; *a* Gloucester City,* 5,347; *a* Salem,* 5,056; *c* Perth Amboy,* 4,808; *d* Bordentown,* 4,258; *c* Lambertville,* 4,183; *c* Belleville,* 3,004; *f* Dover,† 2,958; *e* New-

ton,† 2,513; *d* Hackettstown,† 2,502; *a* Boonton,† 2,277; *a* Woodbury,* 2,298; *e* Hammonton,† 1,776; *d* Belvidere,† 1,773; *g* Beverly,† 1,759; *c* Egg Harbor City,* 1,232; *e* Guttenberg,† 1,206; *d* Clinton,† 842; *e* Absecon,† 507.

Cities of the Fourth Class.—Atlantic City, population, 5,477; *c* Cape May, 1,699.

NOTE.—A * indicates that the municipality is chartered as a city; † that it is chartered as a town. The proper title of the corporation is ascertained by prefixing the following to the name, with the words "of the city (or town) of," except in *c* and *e*: *a*, the Mayor and Common Council; *b*, the Mayor, Common Council and Aldermen; *c*, City of; *d*, the Inhabitants of; *e*, Town of; *f*, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of; *g*, the Clerk and Common Council of.

BOROUGHS.

The act of March 23d, 1883, entitled "An act for the classification of boroughs and incorporated villages of this State, for the purposes of municipal legislation in relation thereto," divides the same into three classes, as follows: First class, those having a population exceeding 3,000 inhabitants; second class, between 1,500, and 3,000; third class, all boroughs and incorporated villages not embraced within either the first or second classes.

Boroughs of the First Class.—*a* Chambersburg, population, 5,437; *b* Princeton, 3,209.

Boroughs of the Second Class.—*c* South Orange, population, 2,178; *a* Washington (Warren county), 2,142; *c* Irvington, 1,677; *a* Asbury Park, 1,640.

Boroughs of the Third Class.—*a* Haddonfield, population, 1,480; *a* Hightstown, 1,355; *d* Frenchtown, 1,039; *e* Pemberton, 799; *a* Riverside, 777; *d* Fieldsborough, 464; *a* Merchantville, 439; *a* Cape May Point,* 198.

NOTE.—Official title in charter: *a*, "Borough of;" *b*, "Mayor and Common Council of;" *c*, "Village of;" *d*, "The Inhabitants of;" *e*, "The Chief Burgess and Inhabitants of the Borough of."

*Incorporated under Seaside Resort Act of 1878.

UNCLASSIFIED.

The following are incorporated by special acts, and their affairs are controlled by Commissioners:

a Bound Brook, population, 934; *a* Flemington, 1,751; *a* Freehold, 2,432; *a* Keyport and Metuchen (population not given); *b* Matawan, 1,427; *b* Montclair, 5,147; *b* Mount Holly (population not given); *a* Red Bank, 6,526; *a* Somerville, 3,155; *a* Washington (Middlesex county), 1,081; Long Branch Commissioners, 3,833; Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, 620.

NOTE—Official designation: *a*, "Board of Commissioners of;" *b*, "Commissioners of."

THE EXECUTIVE.

PREROGATIVES AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is invested with the power of making numerous appointments to office, and by virtue of the Constitution holds several high positions himself. So varied are they that it is no easy task to compile a complete list. The following, however, are the most important:

He is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex-officio*) of the Board of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and, also, of Saint Mary's Institution, Burlington, and of the Board of Managers of Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following Boards: Trustees of School Fund; State Board of Education; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls and State Reform School for Boys; Commissioners of the State Library; composing a Board, with the Chancellor, Chief Justice and Attorney-General, for the appointment of a Supervisor for the State Prison; State Board of Savings Banks; composing, with the State Comptroller, a Board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, State Board of Assessors, (two from each party); Prosecutors of the Pleas, Riparian Commissioners, Commissioners of Pilotage, Trustees of the Normal School, Commissioners of Fisheries, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, Judges of the District Court, Chief of Bureau of Labor

Statistics, Major-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, Foreign Commissioners of Deeds.

Without the consent of the Senate: New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, Private Secretary, Commissioner of Railroad Taxation, Fish Wardens, Notaries Public, Moral Instructor of the State Prison, Railroad Policemen, and fill all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of deaf and dumb, blind and feeble-minded children into the several institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature or Senate alone, if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has the right to borrow money for the State; sign all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then recorded in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of $5,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

THE JUDICIARY.

(From 1704 to date.)

CHANCELLORS.

(Term, six years—Salary, $10,000.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon (term expires May 1st, 1866).

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, $8,564.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John De-Hart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley (term expires March 8th, 1885).

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1704, William Pinhorne; 1705, William Sandford; 1705, Andrew Bowne; 1706, Daniel Coxe; 1708, Thomas Revel; 1708, Daniel Leeds; 1710, Peter Soumans; 1710, Hugh Huddy; 1711, Lewis Morris; 1711, Thomas Farmer; 1721, Peter Bard; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1735, John Hamilton; 1739, Joseph Bonnel; 1739, John Allen; 1748, Samuel Nevil; 1749, Charles Read; 1754, Richard Salter; 1764, John Berrien; 1772, David Ogden; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1776, Samuel Tucker; 1776, Francis Hopkinson (declined); 1777, Isaac Smith; 1777, John Cleves Symmes; 1788, John Chetwood; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1798, Elisha Boudinot; 1804, William S. Pennington; 1804, William Rossell; 1813, Mahlon Dickerson; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1820, Gabriel H. Ford; 1826, George K. Drake; 1834, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1838, John Moore White; 1838, William L. Dayton; 1838,

James S. Nevius; 1841, Daniel Elmer; 1841, Ira C. Whitehead; 1845, Thomas P. Carpenter; 1845, Joseph F. Randolph; 1848, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Stacy G. Potts; 1852, Daniel Haines; 1855, Peter Vredenbergh; 1855, Martin Ryerson; 1855, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1858, Edward W. Whelpley; 1859, Daniel Haines; 1859, William S. Clawson; 1859, John Vandyke; 1861, George H. Brown; 1861, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Peter Vredenbergh; 1862, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1865, Joseph D. Bedle; 1866, Vancleve Dalrimple; 1866, George S. Woodhull; 1866, '73 and '80, David A. Depue; 1869, '76 and '83, Bennet Van Syckel; 1869, '76 and '83, Edward W. Scudder; 1875 and '82, Manning M. Knapp; 1875 and '82, Jonathan Dixon, Jr.; 1875 and '82, Alfred Reed; 1880, Joel Parker; 1880, William J. Magie.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, $7,000.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Farmer; 1719, Jeremiah Bass; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton (term expires April 5th, 1887).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee (term expires March 28th, 1886).

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee (term expires November 2d, 1887).

STATE OFFICERS.

(From 1776 to date.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term, five years—Salary, $6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7th, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820, Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1871, Henry C. Kelsey (term expires April 6th, 1887).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term, three years—Salary as Treasurer, $4,000; as State Prison Inspector, $500.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15th, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright (term expires March 4th, 1885).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, $4,000 as Comptroller, and $500 as State Prison Inspector.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson.

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwallader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, John Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1850, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine.

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, $3,500.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty (term expires March 31st, 1887).

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

Below is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844:

[SPECIAL SESSIONS.—An extra session convened on April 30th, and adjourned on May 10th, 1861, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war. Laws enacted, 13; Joint Resolutions, 2. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1877, for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges; it met on March 28th, and adjourned on March 30th. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1884, to act on the Governor's nominations for members of the State Board of Assessors; it met on April 23d, and lasted two hours.]

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1845—	January 14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	.....	...
1846—	" 13,	" 18,	14 "	144	...
1847—	" 12,	March 5,	8 "	109	13
1848—	" 11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849—	" 9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850—	" 8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851—	" 14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852—	" 13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854—	" 10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855—	" 9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856—	" 8,	March 14,	10 "	180	11
1857—	" 13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858—	" 12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859—	" 11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860—	" 10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861—	" 8,	" 15,	10 "	181	2
1862—	" 14,	" 28,	11 "	194	5
1863—	" 13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864—	" 12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865—	" 10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866—	" 9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867—	" 18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868—	" 14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869—	" 12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted	Joint Resolutions.
1870—	January 11,	March 17,	10 Weeks.	532	6
1871—	" 10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872—	" 9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873—	" 14,	" 4,	12 "	723	1
1874—	" 13,	March 27,	11 "	534	1
1875—	" 12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876—	" 11,	" 21,	15 "	213	6
1877—	" 9,	March 9,	9 "	156	6
1878—	" 8,	April 5,	13 "	267	7
1879—	" 14,	March 14,	9 "	209	3
1880—	" 13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4
1881—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	230	10
1882—	" 10,	" 31,	12 "	190	7
1883—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	208	6
1884—	" 8,	April 18,	15 "	225	9

SENATE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

1845–1848 John C. Smallwood, Glou'str
1849–1850 Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
1851—Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
1852—John Manners, Hunterdon.
1853–1856 W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
1857–1858 Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
1859—Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
1860—C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.
1861—Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
1862—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1863—Anthony Reckless, Mon'th.
1864—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1865—Edward W. Scudder, Mercer
1866—James M. Scovel, Camden.
1867—Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
1868–1869 Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
1870—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1871–1872 Edward Bettle, Camden.
1873–1875 John W. Taylor, Essex.
1876—W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1877—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1878—G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
1879–1880 W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1881–1882 G. A. Hobart, Passaic,
1883—J. J. Gardner, Atlantic.
1884—B. A. Vail, Union.

SECRETARIES.

1845–1847 Daniel Dodd, Jr., Essex.
1848–1850 Philip J. Gray, Camden.
1851—John Rogers, Burlington.
1852–1853 Samuel A. Allen, Salem.
1854—A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
1855–1856 A. R. Throckmorton, Monmouth.
1857–1858 A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
1859–1860 John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1861—Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
1862–1863 Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
1864–1865 John H. Meeker, Essex.
1866–1867 Enoch R. Borden, Mercer.
1868–1869 Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
1870—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1871–1873 John F. Babcock, Middlesex
1874–1876 N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1877–1878 C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
1879—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1880–1882 Geo. Wurts, Passaic.
1883–1884 W. A. Stiles, Sussex.

HOUSE OFFICERS.

SPEAKERS.

1845—Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
1846—Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
1847, 1848—John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
1849—Edward W. Whelpley, Morris.
1850—John T Nixon, Cumberland
1851—John H. Phillips, Mercer.
1852—John Huyler, Bergen.
1853, 1854—John W. Fennimore, Burlington.
1855—William Parry, Burlington.
1856—Thomas W. Demarest, Bergen.
1857—Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
1858—Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
1859—Edwin Salter, Ocean.
1860—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1861—F H. Teese, Essex.
1862—Charles Haight, Monmouth
1863—James T. Crowell, Middlesex.
1864—Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
1865—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1866—John Hill, Morris.
1867—G W. N. Custis Camden.
1868—Aug O. Evans, Hudson.
1869, 1870—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1871—Albert P. Condit, Essex.
1872—Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
1873—Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
1874—Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
1875—George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
1876—John D Carscallen, Hudson.
1877—Rudolph F. Rabe, Hudson.
1878—John Egan, Union.
1879—Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
1880—Sherman B. Oviatt, Monmouth.
1881—Harrison Van Duyne. Essex.
1882—John T Dunn, Union.
1883—Thomas O'Connor, Essex.
1884—A. B. Stoney, Monmouth.

CLERKS.

1845—Alexander G. Cattell, Salem.
1846—Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
1847, 1848, 1849, 1850—Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1851, 1852—David Naar, Essex.
1853, 1854—David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
1855—Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
1856, 1857—William Darmon, Glouc'str.
1858—Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
1859—John P. Harker, Camden.
1860—D Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
1861, 1862—Jacob Sharp, Warren.
1863, 1864—Levi Scobey, Monmouth.
1865, 1866—George B. Cooper, Cumberland.
1867—Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
1868, 1869, 1870—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
1871—A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1872, 1873, 1874—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
1875—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1876, 1877—John Y. Foster, Essex.
1878—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth
1879, 1880, 1881—C. O. Cooper, Morris.
1882, 1883—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth
1884—Henry D. Winton, Bergen.

U. S. COURT OFFICIALS.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

1789—David Brearley.
1790—Robert Morris.
1817—Wm. S. Pennington.
1826—William Rossell.
1840—Mahlon Dickerson.
1841—Philemon Dickerson.
1863—Richard S. Field.
1870—John T. Nixon.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.
Andrew Kirkpatrick.
Abraham Ogden.
Lucius H. Stockton.
Joseph McIlvaine.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
Garret D. Wall.
James S. Green.
William Halsted.
Garrit S. Cannon.
Anthony Q. Keasbey.

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.
Robert Boggs.
Wm. Pennington.
Joseph C. Potts.
Edward N. Dickerson.
Philemon Dickerson, Jr.
Abraham R Harris.
Ralph H. Shreve.
E. Mercer Shreve.
Robert C. Belville.
William S. Belville.
Linsly Rowe.

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowrey.
Oliver W. Ogden.
Robert S. Kennedy.
George H Wilder.
Abraham R. Harris.
Benajah Deacon.
W. Budd Deacon.
Samuel Plummer.
Robert L. Hutchinson.
William Budd Deacon.

PRESENT OFFICIALS.

Circuit Judge—William McKennan.
District Court Judge—John T. Nixon.
District Attorney—A. Q. Keasbey.
Marshal—William Budd Deacon.
Clerk of District Court—Linsly Rowe.
Clerk of Circuit Court—S. D. Oliphant.
Postmaster at Trenton—C. H Skirm.
Internal Revenue Collector, First and Second Districts—William P. Tatem, Camden.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

New Jersey's Vote for Governor in Twenty-four Years, and the Political Complexion of each Legislature.

1857—Legislature: Senate, 12 Democrats, 6 Whigs, 2 Know Nothings. House, Dem., 38; Opposition, 22.

1858—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1859—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.

Governor: Wright, total vote, 51,714; per cent. of popular vote, 49.24. Olden, total vote, 53,315; per cent. of popular vote, 50.76. Olden's majority, 1,601.

1860—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Dem., 30; Rep., 28; American, 2.

1861—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1862—Legislature: Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 61,307; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Ward, total vote, 46,710; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Parker's majority, 14,597.

1863—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Democratic total vote, 39,186; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Republican total vote, 29,812; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Democratic majority, 9,374.

1864—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1865—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: Runyon, total vote, 64,736; per cent. of popular vote, 49.0. Ward, total vote, 67,525; per cent. of popular vote, 51.0. Ward's majority, 2,789.

1866—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1867—Legislature; Both Houses Republican.

Democratic total vote, 67,468; per cent. of popular vote, 56.89. Republican total vote, 51,114; per cent. of popular vote, 43.10. Democratic majority, 16,354.

1868—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Randolph's majority for Governor, 4,288.

1869—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1870—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1871—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor Parker, total vote, 82,362; per cent. of popular vote, 51.90. Walsh, total vote, 76,383; per cent. of popular vote, 48.10. Parker's majority, 5,979.

1872—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1873—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1874—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Bedle, total vote, 97,283; per cent. of popular vote, 53.60. Halsey, total vote, 84,050; per cent. of popular vote, 46.30. Bedle's majority, 13,233.

1875—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1876—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1877—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: McClellan, total vote, 97,837; per cent. of popular vote, 51.65. Newell, total vote, 85,094; per cent. of popular vote, 44.92. Hoxsey, total vote, 5,058; per cent. of popular vote, 2.67. Bingham, total vote, 1,438; per cent. of popular vote, 0.76. McClellan's plurality, 12,743.

1878—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1879—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1880—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Ludlow, total vote, 121,666; per cent. of popular vote, 49.53. Potts, total vote, 121,015; per cent. of popular vote, 49.26. Hoxsey, total vote, 2,759. Ransom, total vote, 195. Ludlow's plurality, 651.

1881—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1882—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1883—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

Governor: Abbett, total vote, 103,856; per cent. of popular vote, 49.92. Dixon, total vote, 97,047; per cent. of popular vote, 46 65. Urner, total vote, 2,960. Parsons, total vote, 4,153. Abbett's plurality, 6,809.

1884—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1885—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarters acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to the low-water line of Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare-looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3,992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848, the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and

Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of $27,000. The commissioners under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, $120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, $3,000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, $4,000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and $2,000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of $43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building, and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of 1861.

The Legislative Chambers are very handsome apartments, and the only cause of complaint heretofore has been inadequate ventilation, which has of late been much improved.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located in a roomy apartment in a southern wing of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington; Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Mon-

mouth, were appointed a committee on rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and, on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was treasurer and librarian of the association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, $5,000 per year for three years was appropriated for the library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of $2,500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the library room.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate upon Second street, in the Sixth Ward, of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription:

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.
THE PENITENTIARY HOUSE,
ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.
RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.
IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
MDCCXCVII.
THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.
HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors Peter D. Vroom and Samuel L. Southard recommending the erection of the new prison, it

was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the old prison, permission was given to the county of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758; two bronze guns, English, four-pounders, and two iron six-pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, December 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of $35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added, and he has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients;

flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these, besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MORRIS PLAINS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of $82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876. It is 1,243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main center to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was $2,250,000.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. The object was de-

clared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school and its general management were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of $3,000. The architect was Chauncey Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October 9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building, October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. The property of these schools is valued at $160,000.

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum, in 1856, who gave $70,000 in money and property for its support. Dr. Hasbrouck is Principal of the school, and J. Fletcher Street, A. M., is the Resident Principal.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a

farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected, at a cost of $23,334, and other improvements made, which bring the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to $37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building, the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison, situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of $179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone, from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance, on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner, as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The present Keeper, Patrick Henry Laverty, has brought the internal affairs of the institution, as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, $5,000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, $15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of $17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of $2,243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, $6,000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of $50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month $9,734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum

of $75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of $28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, $12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation, and a burial ground purchased.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9,852 0s. 3d., and what is now the State Arsenal, at Second and Cass streets, is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT NEWARK.

This institution, situated on Mount Pleasant, in the city of Newark, is desirably and eligibly located, and has the advantage of beautiful scenery and a healthy position. There are 23 acres of land connected with the buildings, and there is a good supply of pure soft water. Its organization was authorized by a joint resolution adopted and approved April 12th, 1862. The Home was opened July 4th, 1866.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes occupies the building and grounds formerly belonging to the Soldiers' Children's Home, at the corner of Hamilton and Chestnut avenues, Chambersburg, about a mile and a quarter from the State Capitol. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 31st, 1882, this property was set apart for its present use, and a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight other gentlemen, was appointed.

Under the provisions of this act and of another act, approved March 5th, 1883, the Board have made such repairs, alterations and additions to the buildings as were necessary for adapting them to the purposes of the new institution, have furnished them suitably and placed the grounds in thorough order.

The school opened in the fall of 1883, and shortly afterwards contained about 90 pupils, though it is expected that the attendance will ultimately reach 150, which is about the number of such pupils whom the State has hitherto been supporting in schools outside her own limits, and which is the limit of the capacity of the present accommodations. Pupils are received between the ages of five and twenty-one, and the length of the term allowed is five years.

The object of the institution is to give to the afflicted children, who are here received, a knowledge of the English language in its written, and, in the case of some pupils, in its spoken form—a knowledge which, but for such institutions, they would never acquire, and to instruct them in the rudiments of an English education. They are also trained to acquire such a degree of general intelligence and of manual dexterity that they may become self-supporting men and women. Their training also enables moral forces to be brought to bear upon them with the effect of raising them from a condition of moral irresponsibility to the level of respectable citizens.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

At the next election for President and Vice President of the United States, each State will be entitled to the following number of votes:

Alabama	10	Missouri	16
Arkansas	7	Nebraska	5
California	8	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	36
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	12	Ohio	23
Illinois	22	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	30
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	9	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	13
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Massachusetts	14	West Virginia	6
Michigan	13	Wisconsin	11
Minnesota	7		
Mississippi	9	Total	401

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY.

For President and Vice-President, from March 4th, 1789, to March 4th, 1885.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts	1
John Jay, of New York	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina	7

1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia	8
George Clinton, of New York	8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia	8
George Clinton, of New York	8
1813—De Witt Clinton, of New York	8
Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania	8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York	8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York	8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina	8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania	8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York	8
1837—William H Harrison, of Ohio	8
Francis Granger, of New York	8
1841—William H Harrison, of Ohio	8
John Tyler, of Virginia	8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey	7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York	7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire	7
William R. King, of Alabama	7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania	7
John C Breckenridge, of Kentucky	7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine	4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois	3
Herschel V Johnson, of Georgia	3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio	7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri	7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts	7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York	9
Thomas A Hendricks, of Indiana	9
1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania	9
William H. English, of Indiana	9
1885—Grover Cleveland, of New York	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana	9

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

STATES.	1852.			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm're, Amer'n.	Lincoln, Rep.	Dougl'ss, Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.
Alabama	15,028	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	18,831	27,825
Arkansas	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut	30,357	33,249	3,160	42,715	34,995	2,615	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,004	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864
Florida	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913
Indiana	80,901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22,386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa	15,856	17,762	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana	17,255	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine	32,543	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,372	5,998	22,331
Michigan	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	35,057	805	405
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri	29,984	38,353	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey	38,556	44,305	356	28,338	46,943	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York	234,882	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	48,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Ohio	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28,126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,270	3,951	3,006	183
Pennsylvania	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island	7,626	8,735	644	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas	4,945	13,552	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia	58,572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total	1,386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama			76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002
Arkansas			22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071
California	62,134	43,841	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,845
Colorado							Legislature.	
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50,638	45,880	59,034	61,934
Delaware	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381
Florida			Legislature.		17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923
Georgia			57,134	102,722	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088
Illinois	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,944	184,938	278,232	258,601
Indiana	150,422	130,233	176,548	166,980	186,147	163,632	208,011	213,526
Iowa	89,075	49,596	120,390	74,040	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099
Kansas	15,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,690
Louisiana			33,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	75,135	70,636
Maine	61,803	44,211	70,493	42,460	61,422	29,087	66,300	49,823
Maryland	40,153	32,739	30,438	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,981	91,780
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063	108,777
Michigan	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,455	78,355	166,534	141,095
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	55,117	34,423	72,962	48,799
Mississippi					82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173
Missouri	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	119,196	151,434	145,029	203,077
Nebraska			9,729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,916	17,554
Nevada	9,826	6,594	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,383	9,308
New Hampshire	36,400	32,871	38,191	31,224	37,168	31,424	41,539	38,509
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,962
New York	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,207	521,949
North Carolina			96,769	84,601	94,769	70,094	108,417	125,427
Ohio	265,154	205,568	280,223	238,606	281,852	244,321	330,698	323,182

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Oregon	9,888	8,457	10,961	11,125	11,819	7,730	15,206	14,149
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	384,122	366,158
Rhode Island	13,692	8,470	12,993	6,548	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712
South Carolina	.....	.....	62,301	45,237	72,290	22,703	91,870	90,006
Tennessee	.....	.....	56,628	26,129	85,655	94,391	89,566	133,166
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,406	66,500	44,800	104,755
Vermont	42,419	13,321	44,167	12,045	41,481	10,927	44,092	20,254
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,468	91,654	95,558	139,670
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	29,175	20,306	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,455
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	108,857	84,707	104,997	86,477	130,668	123,927
Total	2,216,067	1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265
Majority	407,342		305,458		762,991		Over all.....	157,394

Total vote in 1824	352,062	Total vote in 1864	4,024,792
" " 1828	1,156,328	" " 1868	5,724,686
" " 1832	1,217,691	" " 1872	6,431,144
" " 1836	1,498,205	" " 1876	8,411,139
" " 1840	2,410,772	" " 1880	9,219,947
" " 1844	2,693,608	" " 1884	10,053,770
" " 1848	2,872,806	Total Greenback vote in 1876	81,737
" " 1852	3,142,877	" " " 1880	308,578
" " 1856	4,053,967	Total Prohibition vote in 1876	9,522
" " 1860	4,676,853	" " " 1880	10,305

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1880 and 1884.

States. (38)	1884				1880	
	Rep. Blaine	*Dem.* Cleveland.	*Green.* Butler.	*Pro* St John.	*Rep.* Garfield.	*Dem.* Hancock.
Alabama	59,441	92,973	762	610	56,221	91,185
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,814	.....	42,436	60,775
California	100,816	88,807	1,975	2,640	80,348	80,426
Colorado	36,277	27,627	1,957	759	27,450	24,647
Connecticut	65,898	67,182	†1,685	‡2,492	67,071	64,415
Delaware	12,788	17,054	6	55	14,133	15,275
Florida	28,039	31,769	.....	74	23,654	27,964
Georgia	47,964	94,567	125	184	54,086	102,470
Illinois	337,449	312,320	10,753	11,824	318,037	277,321
Indiana	238,480	244,992	8,176	3,018	232,164	225,522
Iowa	197,089	*177,288	.....	1,472	183,927	105,845
Kansas	153,158	89,466	16,110	4,495	121,549	59,801
Kentucky	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,106	106,306	149,068
Louisiana	46,347	62,546	.....	.....	‡38,637	65,067
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	74,039	*65,171
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	78,515	93,706
Massachusetts	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923	165,205	111,960
Michigan	192,669	*191,225	††763	18,403	185,341	131,597
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691	93,903	53,315
Mississippi	42,774	78,547	.....	.....	34,854	75,750
Missouri	*202,261	235,972	.....	2,153	153,567	208,609
Nebraska	76,877	*54,354	.....	2,858	54,979	28,523
‖Nevada	8,381	7,000	.....	.....	8,732	9,613
N. Hampshire	43,166	39,166	552	1,573	44,852	40,794
New Jersey	123,433	127,784	3,494	6,155	120,555	122,565
New York	562,001	563,048	16,955	24,999	555,444	534,511
North Carolina	125,068	142,905	.....	448	115,874	124,208
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,170	11,269	375,048	340,821
Oregon	26,852	24,593	723	488	20,619	19,948
Pennsylvania	474,268	393,510	16,942	15,366	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	422	928	18,195	10,779
South Carolina	21,733	69,764	.....	.....	58,071	112,312
¶Tennessee	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	107,677	128,191
Texas	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511	57,893	156,428
Vermont	39,514	17,331	785	1,752	45,567	18,316
Virginia	139,356	145,497	.....	143	84,020	a128,586
West Virginia	*63,096	67,317	††810	939	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin	161,147	146,454	4,597	7,649	144,000	114,649
Total	4,844,002	4,914,947	134,599	151,531	4,454,416	4,444,952
Plurality	.....	70,945	.....	.....	9,464	.....

1884—Scattering and imperfect, 7,876; Lockwood, 5; total vote, 10,053,770.

1880—Greenback, 308,578; Prohibition, 10,305; American, 707; scattering, 989; total vote, 9,219,947.

*Fusion. †Including 160 misspelled. ‡Including 232 misspelled. ¶One county missing in 1884. ‖One county estimated in 1884. ȝVote for the two Republican tickets (Regular, 27,676; "Beattie," 10,340) combined. ††Straight Greenback. *a*Regular (96,912) and Readjuster (31,674) votes combined.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

Leon Abbett.

Leon Abbett has for twenty years been one of the distinguished leaders of the Democratic party of this State, and his name has been several times prominently mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial nomination. He is the second son of Ezekiel and Sarah Abbett, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 8th, 1836. While his father is the descendant of an old Quaker family, the ancestors of which settled in Pennsylvania in the early part of last century, the mother of the Governor is a member of a New Jersey family, which for generations past have been to the manor born. She was a Miss Howell, and first saw the light of day at Mauricetown, Cumberland county. Both the parents of Mr. Abbett still live to enjoy the political distinction won by their son, and on December 7th, 1883, celebrated their golden wedding, at their home in Philadelphia.

It cannot be said of Mr. Abbett that he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, or that he enjoyed unusual educational advantages during his youth. He is essentially a self-made man, and a living example of what perseverance and pluck can accomplish under our system of government. Mr. Abbett's father was a journeyman hatter, whose earnings were not sufficient to give his boys a collegiate training. Yet he yearned to give them such an education as might enable them to make their mark in life; and to prove how far success has attended his efforts, it is only necessary to state that his three sons have all earned distinction at the bar, and that one is now Governor of this Commonwealth, another a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and yet another attached to the City Attorney's office, in New York City. Leon Abbett attended the public schools of Philadelphia. In 1853 he graduated from the High School of that city, and soon thereafter entered the law office of the Hon. John W. Ashmead, at that time one of the most prominent criminal lawyers of the country. Immediately after becoming of age, he started to practice law on his own account. Mr. Abbett was married to Miss Mary Briggs, at Philadelphia, on October 8th, 1862, and

soon thereafter took up his residence at Hoboken, this State. He at once entered into a law partnership with William J. A. Fuller, of New York City, and for nearly twenty-five years these two men have maintained the most intimate relationship toward each other.

In 1863 Mr. Abbett was appointed Corporation Attorney of Hoboken, and in the fall of 1864 he was elected to represent that district in the Legislature. He was returned the following year. His marked ability at once brought him into prominence, and during both these years he was elected as Chairman of the Democratic Assembly caucus. Mr. Abbett took up his residence in Jersey City before he had completed his last term as Hoboken's representative in the Legislature. When, in the fall of 1866, Governor Ward called an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment, Leon Abbett took a very prominent part in the debate that ensued. In 1868 he represented the First (Jersey City) District in the Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House. He was returned by the same constituency the year following, and was again elected Speaker. On both occasions he discharged the onerous duties of the office with such signal ability and courtesy as to earn for himself a unanimous vote of thanks at the expiration of each session. During this period Mr. Abbett was also Corporation Counsel for Bayonne City and the town of Union. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Abbett made a brief tour through Europe, and before he returned home he was nominated to represent Hudson county in the State Senate. He was elected by a majority of 4,940 votes over his Republican competitor. He became Corporation Counsel of Jersey City in 1876, and during the trouble that ensued consequent upon the passage of the Constitutional Amendments, he saved the city great expense and much litigation by his able interpretation of the new law —an interpretation that was in every instance upheld by the Supreme Court. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore in 1872, and chosen one of its Secretaries. He cast his vote for Mr. Bayard, believing that the nomination of Mr. Greeley would bring disaster to the Democratic cause. In 1876 he was again chosen as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that convened at St. Louis, and was unanimously elected Chairman of the New Jersey delegation. His staunch advocacy of Joel Parker for the Presidential nomination was one of the notable features of that convention, and made him one of its central figures. In 1884 he was Chairman of the New Jersey delegation in the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, which nominated Cleveland and Hendricks for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The Governor

was a staunch supporter of Samuel J. Randall, but when Cleveland was declared the nomineee he was one of the first to tender his support to the choice of the Convention, and throughout the campaign he worked hard and earnestly for his election. In 1877 he was elected President of the Senate. It was during this session that Mr. McPherson was elected United States Senator, and as the Democrats had but one majority on joint ballot, the canvass was fought with unusual excitement. Mr. Abbett was himself solicited to become a candidate, but refused all such overtures, and steadfastly advocated the election of Mr. McPherson. The marked ability and skill he displayed in presiding over the unruly joint meeting that elected Mr. McPherson, averted the calamity that at one time threatened the Democratic majority. Governor McClellan appointed Mr. Abbett a member of the commission to draft a general charter for the government of cities, and again, Governor Ludlow selected him as one of the commission to devise means for a more just mode of taxation. He has also been a member of the Jersey City Board of Education, and was, in 1869, chosen its presiding officer.

Mr. Abbett is one of the leading members of the New Jersey bar, and is an authority in all cases involving municipal law. He has an exceedingly lucrative practice, both in this State and in New York, and made no mean sacrifice when accepting gubernatorial honors. He is a man of very fine physique, and the possessor of social qualifications that have greatly aided him in his prosperous political career. He has been a widower for about five years, and has one daughter and two sons, one of whom has been admitted to the bar, and the other is studying law in the office of his father. His majority over his Republican opponent, Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon, was 6,809. His term will expire in 1887.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

John Rhoderic McPherson.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the ninth of May, 1833. He received a common school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident of Jersey City in 1858. Here he entered largely into the live stock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented,

perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was President of the Board. He established in that city the People's Gas Light Company, and was elected its president. He was also president of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his county and State. He inaugurated many reforms in local and State government, and received the thanks of the press and the people —irrespective of party—for so doing. In 1876 he was a President elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator, to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen. Removing to Jersey City when he was twenty-five years old, with nothing to assist him but his own resolution and clear understanding, he soon attracted public attention to his very progressive character. He accumulated wealth rapidly in the live stock trade; and while it was not an uncommon occurrence for him to lose fifty or sixty thousand dollars in one sweep, he did not allow the loss to interfere with his plans, which he always carried out successfully. He planned his business as a general plans a battle, and, after making all proper allowances for contingent disasters, he steadily advanced to the accomplishment of the main object.

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency and terseness of style. His record in the United States Senate on the leading questions of finance and the tariff is in perfect accord with the great majority of the people of his State—Republicans as well as Democrats.

He was elected to a second term by the Legislature of 1883, which term will expire March 4th, 1889. In 1884, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, and supported Thomas F. Bayard for the Presidency. When Cleveland was nominated he gave him his hearty support.

William J. Sewell.

Senator Sewell was born in Ireland, in 1835. He came to this country at an early age. At the outbreak of the late war he was mustered into the United States service as Captain in the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, August 28th, 1861, and par-

ticipated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, down to the battle of Spottsylvania, in May, 1864. In the battle of Chancellorsville, General Mott was disabled by a severe wound, and Sewell assumed charge of the brigade. At a critical point in the engagement he led it forward in a resistless charge and achieved one of the most magnificent successes of the war. He captured eight colors from the Confederates, and retook the regimental standard of a New York regiment. His services were scarcely less brilliant at Gettysburg, and other important points. He was wounded twice, at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, July, 1862, and Colonel three months later. In September, 1864, after recovering from illness, he became Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and remained with it in the field until the close of the war.

He was made Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, April 9th, 1866, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville," and Major-General at the close of the war for meritorious services. When Joel Parker became Governor, General Sewell was appointed a member of his personal staff. During the railroad strikes of 1877, he was sent by Governor Bedle to the most critical point in New Jersey (Phillipsburg), with the Sixth Regiment, and was appointed Provisional Commander of the forces at that point. He guarded his post so well that not a ripple of trouble occurred.

He was elected to the State Senate from Camden county for three successive terms of three years each, and in the years 1876, '79 and '80 he was President of that body. His career as a legislator was one of brilliant usefulness, and his record is remarkable for strict integrity, honorable bearing and dignified deportment. When he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of 1881, and on severing the ties of friendship which bound him to those on both sides of the Chamber, an impressive scene occurred, when Democrats, as well as Republicans, vied with each other in complimenting him on the high honor which had been conferred on him, and expressing regret that the State was about to lose so valuable a member of its law-making body. Appropriate resolutions were unanimously passed, and Senator Sewell took his leave a few days before the meeting of the United States Senate, on the 4th of March, 1881. He was elected in joint meeting over his predecessor, Hon. Theodore F. Randolph, by a strict party vote. He was chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in 1884, and was a staunch supporter of Blaine for the Presidency. His term expires March 4th, 1887.

NEW JERSEY'S CONGRESSMEN.

First District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden Counties.

Thomas M. Ferrell, Dem., represents this District in the Forty-Eighth Congress, and his term expires March 3d of the present year. For his sketch, see the Legislative Manual of 1884. He will be succeeded by

GEORGE HIRES.

(Rep., Salem.)

Mr. Hires was born in Elsinboro, Salem county, January 26th, 1835, and follows the business of glass manufacturing. He was formerly a merchant. He has all his life been identified with the interests of Salem county, and has ever been a staunch and earnest Republican.

In 1867 he was elected Sheriff, and served the regular term of three years, and in 1881 he was chosen State Senator, by a majority of 661, over Mr. Casper, Dem. He was chairman and a member of several important committees of the State Senate, and he took an active part in legislation. He is at present at the head of the firm of Hires & Co., glass manufacturers, at Quinton.

1882—Ferrell, Dem., 16,541; Robeson, Rep., 14,825; Bristol, Gr'nb'k, 684; Woolman, Pro., 943.

1884—Hires, Rep., 19,745; Ferrell, Dem., 18,003; Harbison, Pro., 1,343; Atkinson, Nat., 385.

Second District—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean Counties.

John Hart Brewer, Rep., represents this District in the Forty-Eighth Congress, and his term expires March 3d of the present year. For his sketch, see the Legislative Manual of 1884. He will be succeeded by

JAMES BUCHANAN.
(Rep., P. O. Box 505, Trenton.)

Mr. Buchanan was born at Ringoes, Hunterdon county, N. J., June 17th, 1839, and is a counselor-at-law. He followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-five years of age. He was educated at Clinton Academy and in the Albany University. In 1866 he was Reading Clerk of the House of Assembly, and in 1868 and '69 he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Trenton. He read law with Hon. John T. Bird, now Vice-Chancellor, and in November, 1864, was admitted to the bar. From April 1st, 1874, to April 1st, 1879, he was Presiding Judge of Mercer county, and of hundreds of decisions rendered by him during his term, but one was reversed on appeal. He was elected to the Trenton Common Council for a term of three years in April, 1883, has been a member of the Trenton Board of Trade since its organization, was President of that body for one year, and since 1879 has been Vice-President of the National Board of Trade. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Peddie Institute, and in 1875 received the honorary degree of A. M. from the University of Lewisburg, Pa. From 1873 to 1884 he was President of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention, and in the latter year declined a re-election to that office. He is a counselor-at-law of the Supreme Court of the United States, and has for years made a special study of questions relative to labor, tariff, &c.

1882—Brewer, Rep., 15,604; Parker, Dem., 14,535; Howland, Gr'nb'k, 270.

1884—Buchanan, Rep., 19,144; Gauntt, Dem., 16,853; Howell, Pro., 898; Dobbins, Nat., 271.

Third District—Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

John Kean, Jr., Rep., represents this District in the Forty-Eighth Congress, and his term expires March 3d of the present year. For his sketch, see the Legislative Manual of 1884. He will be succeeded by

ROBERT S. GREEN
(Dem., Elizabeth.)

Mr. Green was born at Princeton, N. J., March 25th, 1831, and is a counselor-at-law. He was graduated at the College

of New Jersey, in 1850, and admitted to the bar in 1853. From 1857 to 1868 he was City Attorney of Elizabeth, and from the latter year and until 1873 he was a member of the City Council of the same municipality. He was Surrogate of Union county from 1862 to 1867, and Presiding Judge of Union County Common Pleas from 1868 to 1873. In the latter year he was a member of the commission appointed to suggest amendments to the State constitution. He became a member of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, of New York City, in 1874, and afterwards of the firm of Vanderpoel, Green & Cumming, of the same city, with which he is at present associated.

1882—Kean, Jr., Rep., 15,186; Ross, Dem., 12,891; Urner, Gr'nb'k, 3,463.

1884—Green, Dem., 19,604; Kean, Jr., Rep., 17,756; Parker, Pro., 620; Stout, Nat., 609.

Fourth District—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex Counties.

Benjamin F. Howey, Rep., represents this District in the Forty-Eighth Congress, and his term expires March 3d of the present year. For his sketch see the Legislative Manual for 1884. He will be succeeded by

James Nelson Pidcock.

(Dem., White House Station, Hunterdon County.)

Mr. Pidcock was born at Mechanicsville, Hunterdon county, N. J., February 8th, 1836, and is of English extraction. He is in the live stock business. When about five years of age he moved with his parents to Lebanon, N. J., where he attended the public schools. He left school at the age of thirteen and went to work with an engineering corps on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and was engaged in the construction of this road until 1851, when he went South. In 1857, he returned home. He was engaged in business as drover and stock dealer until 1861, when, the war breaking out and financial depression following, he lost all he had saved in more prosperous years and had, literally, to commence business anew. In 1875, he entered into a copartnership with Mr. Philip S. Kase, under the firm name of Kase & Pidcock, when they made their headquarters at the Central Stock Yards, Jersey City. Mr. Pidcock is largely interested in real estate, owning hundreds of acres of valuable land in

his native township. In 1873, he was defeated for the State Senate by F. A. Potts, by a majority of 387, but three years later he ran again and was elected by a majority of 1,675. During his term as State Senator, he took an active part in legislation.

1882—Howey, Rep., 11,567; Harris, Dem., 10,945; Larrison, Gr'nb'k, 878.

1884—Pidcock, Dem., 15,225; Howey, Rep., 12,972; Morrow, Pro., 1,218; Davis, Nat., 282.

Fifth District—Bergen, Morris and Passaic Counties.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.
(Rep., Englewood, Bergen County.)

Mr. Phelps was born in New York City, August 24th, 1839, and was graduated with high honors at Yale College, in 1860. After his graduation he pursued his studies in Europe, and later at the Columbia College Law School. He then entered upon the practice of law, but his career as a lawyer was brief, as he retired from active service in the profession in 1868. Governor Fenton offered him a seat made vacant by the resignation of Judge Barrett, in the court of the Sixth Judicial District, but this he declined. He was elected to Congress in 1872, from New Jersey, his opponent being A. B. Woodruff. He served in Congress two years, and, it is said, made a mark exceeded by no man in so short a time. While he was a Republican in principle, he was independent in judgment and action. He voted against the Civil Rights bill, saying that it was unconstitutional, and that its policy was a bad one for the colored race. In 1875 Mr. Phelps ran for Congress again, but was defeated by Mr. Augustus W. Cutler, by only seven votes. His health and the demands of business induced him to retire to private life, although the Republicans of New Jersey desired often to avail themselves of his services. Mr. Phelps is a Director of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Morris and Essex Railroad, the International and Great Northern Railroad of Texas, the National City Bank of New York City, the Second National Bank, and the United States Trust Company. His home is near Englewood, N. J., on an estate of one thousand acres. He was one of the delegates to the Chicago convention (1880), and labored earnestly for Mr. Blaine's nomination. He accepted Garfield, however, and took the stump for him, until, in the middle of the campaign,

his health, never very strong, gave way, and his physicians ordered him to quit work and go abroad, which he did, sailing for Europe in October, 1880, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Shortly after President Garfield was sworn into office, he appointed Mr. Phelps as Minister to Austria. When the President died, Mr. Phelps sent in his resignation, which was accepted by President Arthur.

In 1884, he was again a delegate to the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, when he worked assiduously for the nomination of Mr. Blaine. He served on the Republican State Central Committee in 1883.

1882—Phelps, Rep., 14,341; Ryle, Dem., 12,703; Potter, Gr'nb'k, 387; McCormick, Pro., 1,028.

1884—Phelps, Rep., 17,367; Stevenson, Dem., 15,126; Buckley, Pro., 638; Potter, Nat., 481.

Sixth District—Essex County.

William H. F. Fiedler, Dem., represents this District in the Forty-Eighth Congress, and his term will expire March 3d of the present year. For his sketch see the Legislative Manual of 1884. He will be succeeded by

Herman Lehlbach.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Lehlbach was born in Baden, Germany, July 3d, 1845, and is a surveyor by profession. He was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly from the Fourth District of Essex county, in 1884, when he took a prominent part in legislation.

He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, in 1884.

1882—Fiedler, Dem., 17,200; Blake, Rep., 14,780; Hook, Labor, 368.

1884—Lehlbach, Rep., 21,162; Fiedler, Dem., 20,818; Tompkins, Pro., 845.

Seventh District—Hudson County.

William McAdoo.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. McAdoo was born in Ireland, October 25th, 1853, and is a counselor-at-law. He was brought to this country at an

early age by his parents, who settled in Jersey City, where he has since resided. He received a good English education, which has been supplemented with close reading and study. He has been connected with the public press of Jersey City, and in 1870 he entered the law office of the late Hon. Isaac W. Scudder and commenced the study of that profession. At the November term of the Supreme Court, in 1874, he received his license as attorney-at-law, and the degree of counselor-at-law was conferred on him at the February term, 1879. He was for four years counsel to the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of Hudson county. He has always been a zealous and an active member of the Democratic party.

In 1881 he was elected to the House of Assembly in the Eighth District of Hudson county, by a majority of 710 over Tunison, Republican. He opposed strongly Senate bill 167, which related to the river front of Hudson county, and which was backed by the railroad corporations of the State. In fact, it was mainly through his tenacious opposition that the measure was prevented from being passed over the Governor's veto during the closing hours of the Legislature.

1882—McAdoo, Dem., 15,147; Collins, Rep., 11,566.

1884—McAdoo, Dem., 21,985; Brigham, Rep., 16,654; Lee, Pro., 130.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

MEMBERS FROM NEW JERSEY.

Beatty, John,	1783–85
Boudinot, Elias,	1777–78
" "	1781–83
Burnet, William,	1780–81
Cadwalader, Lambert,	1784 87
Clark, Abraham,	1776–78
" "	1780–83
" "	1786–88
Condict, Silas,	1781–84
Cooper, John,	1776–76
Crane, Stephen,	1774–76
Dayton, Elias,	1778–79
Dayton, Jonathan,	1787–89
De Hart, John,	1774–76
Dick, Samuel,	1783–85
Elmer, Jonathan,	1776–78
" "	1781–84
" "	1787–88
Fell, John,	1778–80
Frelinghuysen, Frederick,	1778–79
" "	1782–83
Hart, John,	1776–76
Henderson, Thomas,	1779–79
Hopkinson, Francis,	1776–76
Hornblower, Josiah,	1785–86
Houston, William Ch.,	1779–81
" "	1784–85
Kinsey, James,	1774–75
Livingston, William,	1774–76
Neilson, John,	1778–78
Paterson, William,	1780–81
" "	1787–87
Schureman, James,	1786–87
Scudder, Nathaniel,	1777–79
Sergeant, Jonathan D.,	1776–76
" "	1776–77
Smith, Richard,	1774–76
Stevens, John, Sr.,	1783–84
Stewart, Charles,	1784–85
Stockton, Richard,	1776–76
Symmes, John Cleves,	1785–86
Witherspoon, John,	1776–79
" "	1780–82

STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

JOHN J. GARDNER.
(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, over Doughty, Dem., and Pressy, Ind., by a plurality of 98 votes. He was re-elected in 1880 by a plurality of 867 votes, over French, Dem., and Pressy, Gr'nb'k. Again, in 1883, he was chosen Senator (for a third term), by a majority of 356, over Collins, Dem. and Pro. The Senator is considered one of the ablest members of the Senate, being noted for his readiness in debate and clear and forcible expression of ideas. In the session of 1883 he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office with much ability and impartiality. He was a delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884.

In 1884 he was chairman of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Claims and Pensions, of the Joint Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, and a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations and Riparian Rights.

1880—Gardner, Rep., 2,539; French, Dem., 1,626; Pressy, Gr'nb'k, 46.

1883—Gardner, Rep., 2,134; Collins, Dem. and Pro., 1,778.

Bergen County.

EZRA MILLER.
(Dem., Mahwah.)

Senator Miller was born near Pleasant Valley, on the old Bull's Ferry road, Bergen county, on the farm formerly owned

by his grandfather, and now owned by the Senator, on May 12th, 1815. He is a civil engineer by profession.

When but five years of age, he moved with his parents to New York City, and three years later removed to Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. Y. After residing there three years, they again changed their residence by removing to Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. Here young Miller received a thorough English and classical education, his father being anxious to fit him for the study and practice of medicine.

On the 23d of September, 1833, he enlisted in a company of horse artillery belonging to the Second Regiment, First Brigade, New York State Militia. After an honorable service of nearly six years, during which time he filled various offices of his company, he was, on the 5th of August, 1839, appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and July 2d, of the following year, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity he served until July 4th, 1842, when he was promoted to full colonelcy, and placed in command of the regiment.

In the month of April, 1848, Colonel Miller removed with his family to Rock county, in the then new State of Wisconsin, which had but just been admitted into the Union. There he was engaged in surveying the State lands, with his residence at the new town of Magnolia. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in that town, and served acceptably for two years.

His military reputation followed him to the West, and on the 4th of July, 1851, he was appointed by Governor Dewey to the colonelcy of the Eighth Regiment, State Militia—a position which he filled during his residence in Wisconsin. The following year, 1852, he was elected a member of the State Senate from the Seventeenth District, comprising the county of Rock, then the most wealthy and populous, excepting Milwaukee, in the State. He was appointed by the Governor one of the Managers of the State Institution for the Blind. He served as Senator for one term, having refused a renomination. It was during this term that the celebrated trial of Judge Hubbell occurred, in which Colonel Miller took an important part, and for this and other duties an extra mileage was voted by both House, which he opposed, and was the only one who did not draw pay for the same, the amount still standing to his credit on the books of the State Treasurer.

About the year 1853, while Colonel Miller was engaged in the survey of portions of the Northwestern Railway, there were a number of accidents upon the great passenger lines, both in the East and at the West, in which cars were telescoped with the most fatal results; and they awakened him to the investigation of errors, and the necessity of providing a sure preventive of such occurrences. The result of his

labors, after many years of study and experience, was what is known as the "Miller platform," a device which has been adopted on over six hundred railroads of this country, and is conceded by all who understand the American Railway System to be the greatest life-saving invention ever placed upon the rail—saving more than two thousand lives per year. He took out his first patent in 1864.

In the session of 1884, he was a member of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Elections, and Soldiers' Home.

1880—Wortendyke, Dem., 4,277; Hassler, Rep., 3,649.

1883—Miller, Dem., 3,294; Hassler, Rep., 2,787; Conkling, Pro., 80.

Burlington County.

Hezekiah B. Smith.

(Dem., Smithville.)

Senator Smith was born at Bridgewater, Vermont, in the year 1816. He learned the trade of a worker in wood, and at the age of nineteen he went into business for himself at Woodstock. Three years later, he took a partner, who, he avers, involved him in bankruptcy. When he was thirty years of age he had paid off all the debts of the firm, and then left Woodstock. He went to Woodburn, near Boston, which was the center of the eastern blind-making trade, with a machine of his own invention that would cut and clean forty mortises a minute. In that town at that time there were five principal blind manufacturers, all of whom were obliged to give up the business within a year. The dealers in blinds in Boston gave him a certificate that his invention had saved over $30,000 annually to buyers, and the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association gave him a large gold medal, which is yet in his possession. Since then he has taken out a number of patents.

About seventeen years ago Mr. Smith went to a little manufacturing village, two miles from Mount Holly, and bought the manufactory and the houses standing there, which he converted into residences for his workmen. It was then called Shreveville. He expended, it is stated, $300,000 in improvements. He has a natural liking for iron, and 1,200 tons of it have been used in the building of houses and in otherwise improving and ornamenting the real estate. He built a fine hall for the use of the operatives, and employed and paid a band-master, for a number of years, to teach the mechanics instrumental music. He altered the name of the village to Smithville, after himself. A weekly journal, called

the Smithville *Mechanic*, devoted to mechanics, science and literature, he has published there for a long time. Altogether, Mr. Smith estimates that he has invested over half a million of dollars in Smithville. He gives steady employment to over one hundred men the year round, and his manufactory is one of the most thriving industries in that section of the State.

Mr. Smith served as a member of the Forty-Sixth Congress, from the Second New Jersey District. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1884.

In the session of 1884 he served on the Committees on Agriculture, Lunatic Asylums, Public Grounds and Buildings, and Reform School for Boys.

1879—Deacon, Rep., 5,967; Ridgeway, Dem., 4,888; Axtell, Gr'nb'k, 237.

1882—Smith, Dem., 6,358; Merritt, Rep., 5,370; Abbott, 131.

Camden County.

Richard Noland Herring.

(Rep., Chew's Landing.)

Senator Herring was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 6th, 1836, and is a farmer, having formerly followed the vocation of a wheelwright. He served during the late war, having entered the army September 24th, 1861, as a private. During his service he received three commissions from Governor Parker. He retired from the army September 24th, 1864, on account of disability. He was wounded at Carrsville, Va., in May, 1863. He served nine years in the local School Board, and was elected to the Assembly from the Third District of Camden county in 1875, '76, '79 and '80.

1881—Merritt, Rep., 6,072; Dialogue, Dem., 4,771; Cole, Tem., 274.

1884—Herring, Rep., 8,134; Westcott, Dem., 6,841; Bingham, Pro., 442; Cole, Ind. Rep., 81.

Cape May County.

Waters B. Miller.

(Dem., Cape May City.)

Senator Miller was born in Gloucester county, in the year 1824. He was a member of the Assembly in the Seventy-Seventh Legislature, member of the Board of Chosen Free-

holders for ten years, Mayor of Cape May City four years, and for a number of years he was proprietor of Congress Hall hotel, Cape May. With a single exception (Rice, 1867), he is the only Democrat ever elected to the State Senate from Cape May county. In 1855, he was defeated by Mr. Diverty, Know-Nothing, and again, in 1873, by Richard S. Leaming. He was elected, in 1879, over Mr. Leaming, by a majority of 136. In 1882, he was re-elected, after a stubborn contest, by a majority of 74, over Furman L. Richardson, formerly Assemblyman from that county.

In the session of 1884, Mr. Miller served on the Committees on Finance, Education, and Commerce and Navigation.

1879—Miller, Dem., 1,066; Leaming, Rep., 930.

1882—Miller, Dem., 1,052; Richardson, Rep., 978; Smith, 76.

Cumberland County.

Isaac T. Nichols.

(Rep., Bridgeton.)

Senator Nichols was born at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J., on March 22d, 1848. He was educated at the Bank Street Public School, in that city, and afterward entered the office of the *Chronicle*, where he learned the trade of a printer. After serving several years at the case, he became connected with the Vineland *Independent*, the Atlantic City *Review*, and the Millville *Republican*, serving as assistant and local editor on each respectively. In October, 1874, he entered into partnership, and purchased the *Pioneer*, at Bridgeton, which paper he now edits. The *Pioneer* is the official newspaper of Cumberland county, and has a large circulation. It is the leading Republican newspaper in the county.

Mr. Nichols was chosen to represent the First Assembly District of Cumberland county, in the year 1876, by a majority of 246 over I. W. Richman, Dem. At the election of 1877, he was again returned to the Assembly by a majority of 160 over Jacob Kienzle, Dem.

During the Legislatures of 1877 and '78, he served as a member of the Committees on Education, Revision of the Laws, Banks and Insurance, State Library, and of the special committee appointed to examine the accounts and transactions of certain State officials, against whom charges had been brought. During his term of service in the House of Assembly he was one of the leaders of his party, and both in debate

and by his general tact and intelligence won for himself an enviable reputation.

While a member of Assembly he originated and secured the passage of a bill exempting all soldiers and sailors, who served in the army or navy, from the payment of poll tax, without regard to their term of service. He was also instrumental in the passage of the bill prohibiting the payment of workingmen in shin-plasters or store orders. This bill compelled employers and manufacturers throughout the State to pay their labor in cash. Beside this beneficent measure, he aided largely, by voice and vote, in the enactment of the law reducing the rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent.

He was elected Senator, in 1880, over Whittaker, Dem., and Tyler, Gr'nb'k, by a plurality of 576 votes. He was re-elected, after a vigorous contest, in 1883, over Baker, Dem., and Johnson, Gr'nb'k, his majority over the former being 98.

Save the late Providence Ludlam, Mr. Nichols is the only Senator ever complimented with a re-election in Cumberland county, and is the youngest man who ever sat in the Senate from that county.

During the past four years he has held several important positions, among them the chairmanships of the Committees on Printing, Corporations, Militia, Public Grounds and Buildings, and the Joint Committee on the Bi-centennial Celebration of the Legislature of 1883. He was also a member of the Committees on Education and State Prison. Senator Nichols was the author of the bill, which passed in 1883, and was approved by the Governor, prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, or tobacco in any of its forms, to minors under sixteen years of age; and it was mainly through his efforts it became a law. He also succeeded, after a prolonged contest, in having a law passed preventing non-residents from planting or catching oysters in the waters of this State. When the Local Option and Prohibitory Resolutions were before the Senate, he advocated and voted for their adoption. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, in 1884, and was a staunch supporter of Mr. Blaine. Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Elections, State Prison, and Printing, and a member of the Committees on Education and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1880—Nichols, Rep., 4,301; Whittaker, Dem., 3,725; Tyler, Gr'nb'k, 544; scattering, 3.

1883—Nichols, Rep., 3,550; Baker, Dem., 3,452; Johnson, Gr'nb'k, 224.

Essex County.

FREDERICK S. FISH.
(Rep., Newark)

Senator Fish was born in Newark, February 5th, 1852, and is a counselor-at-law. He is a son of Rev. Dr. H. C. Fish, deceased. He graduated from the Rochester University in 1873, and commenced the practice of law November 22d, 1876. He was elected City Attorney of Newark in March, 1880, and held that position up to the commencement of 1884. For several years past he has been annually chosen a member of the Board of Directors of the Newark Board of Trade. He has been identified with Republican politics since he commenced the practice of law, and for over six years he has been a member of both City and County Republican Committees. He has identified himself with all public improvements looking to the welfare of the city of Newark, in its social, religious, commercial and other interests. He has been Secretary of the Essex County Bar Association since its organization, and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Essex Law Library. Last year he was a member of the House of Assembly, having been elected from the Sixth District of Essex county, by a majority of 141 over John H. Murphy, Dem.

1881—Stainsby, Rep., 13,573; Teese, Dem., 13,551; Avery, 388; Murphy, 115.

1884—Fish, Rep., 21,375; Armitage, Dem., 20,192; Houston, Pro., 740; Roebuck, Nat., 522.

Gloucester County.

STACY L. PANCOAST.
(Rep., Mullica Hill.)

Senator Pancoast was born at Mullica Hill, Gloucester county, N. J., December 28th, 1830, and is in the mercantile business at that place, being Superintendent of the Union Store Company, a position he has occupied since its establishment, in 1866. He was educated at Alsopp's Academy, Wilmington, Delaware. After his graduation at that institution he entered into partnership with a firm in Philadelphia, and resided in that city until 1862. He then removed to Gloucester county, where he has lived ever since. He was elected in 1883 to the State Senate to fill an unexpired term of one year, caused by the resignation of Senator Ferrell, who

was elected to Congress from the First New Jersey District. It was Caleb C. Pancoast whom Mr. Ferrell defeated in 1881.

Last year Mr. Pancoast was chairman of the Committees on Unfinished Business and Passed Bills, and a member of the Committees on Corporations, Fisheries, Treasurer's Accounts, and Reform School for Boys.

1881—Ferrell, Dem., 2,828; Pancoast, Rep., 2,342; Adams, Gr'nb'k, 163; Peaslee, Tem., 481.

1883—Pancoast, Rep., 3,077; Wilkins, Dem., 2,751; Leap, Gr'nb'k, 140.

1884—Pancoast, Rep., 3,367; Henderson, Dem., 2,891; Harris, Pro., 224; Black, Nat., 87.

Hudson County.

William Brinkerhoff.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

Senator Brinkerhoff was born in Bergen, now forming a part of Jersey City, Hudson county, July 19th, 1843, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to practice at the November term, 1865. In 1867 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Bergen, and was President of that body and Mayor of Bergen in 1868. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1870, and was appointed by Governor Parker a member of the Constitutional Commission in 1873. He was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee from 1880 to 1883. Last year he served on the Committees on Revision of Laws, Riparian Rights, State Library, Deaf and Dumb Asylum and the Special Joint Committee on Corporate Taxation.

1880—Paxton, Dem., 18,554; Collins, Rep., 15,446; Wetmore, Gr'nb'k, 156.

1883—Brinkerhoff, Dem., 15,115; Cator, Rep., 11,961.

Hunterdon County.

John Carpenter, Jr.
(Dem., Clinton.)

Senator Carpenter was born at Oswego, N. Y., August 27th, 1840, and is editor and publisher of the Clinton *Democrat*, He was Mayor of Clinton in 1871, and a member of the House of Assembly from the Second Hunterdon County Dis-

trict in 1873 and 1874. He was elected Clerk of the Assembly in 1875. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1876 to 1881, and in the latter year he was unanimously re-elected for another term of five years, but resigned the office. In 1879 he received 2,070 votes in the Democratic caucus of his county for State Senator, and in 1882 he was nominated for that office by a majority of 1,694 over Chester Van Syckel, Esq. He was elected by a majority of 1,682 over Dr. Jeremiah Hayhurst, the Republican candidate. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1884. Last year Mr. Carpenter served on the Committees on Fisheries, Printing, and Industrial School for Girls.

1879—Bosenbury, Dem., 3,514; Smith, Rep., 3,383; Conover, Gr'nb'bk, 452; Herr, Tem., 336.

1882—Carpenter, Dem., 3,591; Hayhurst, Rep., 1,909; Mead, 717; Conover, 277.

Mercer County.

George O. Vanderbilt.

(Dem., Princeton.)

Senator Vanderbilt was born at Everittstown, Hunterdon county, N. J., April 15th, 1844, and is a lawyer by profession. When but eleven years of age he went to work on a farm, by the month, and continued as a farm hand for eight years. During that time he attended the district school for two and three months each winter, and after hard study by night, and when he had reached the age of nineteen years, he qualified and obtained for himself a position as teacher in the public schools. Soon afterward he entered Pennington Seminary, where he filled the position of book-keeper, his remuneration being his board and tuition. Here he prepared himself for Princeton College, and entered that famous institution of learning as a Freshman, September 1st, 1869. By working during vacation, and together with the assistance of a few friends, he was enabled to graduate in the class of 1873, taking the prize for the best essay on Political Science. Four months after leaving college he was elected to the House of Assembly, from the First District of Mercer county, by sixty-nine majority, although the district was strongly Republican. He was a member of the Committee on Education and Soldiers' Children's Home, and made for himself a good record during his term. After a warm contest, he was re-elected in 1874, over John F. Hageman, Jr., who was also a graduate of Princeton College and a young man of much popularity, by a majority

of 127. When the Legislature met, he was chosen Speaker of the House, over two strong and popular candidates, Hon. J. C. Fitzgerald and Hon. W. H. Gill. He discharged the duties of that high office with honor and credit to the State, his party and himself, and at the close of the session he was presented by the members and officers of the House with a handsome gold watch and chain, as a token of their respect for him and in recognition of the ability and impartiality he displayed during his term as Speaker. At the expiration of the legislative session, he devoted himself entirely to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1876. He received a counselor's license in 1883. By hard work and careful attention to business, Mr. Vanderbilt has built up for himself an extensive practice. He held no public position from the time he was Speaker until he was elected Senator. In the fall of 1882 he was a candidate for the Congressional nomination, in the Second District, but was defeated by Lewis Parker, Jr., Esq., the vote in the convention standing 78 to 70.

The nomination for State Senator was tendered to Mr. Vanderbilt by the Democratic party of Mercer county, unsought and unsolicited. He accepted it, and made a sharp and hard fight for victory, and succeeded in defeating his strong and popular competitor, Dr. Lyman Leavitt, of Trenton.

Mr. Vanderbilt, like his predecessor, Hon. John Taylor, is a self-made man, and by hard work, energy and perseverance, he has worked his way from the poor farm-boy through schools and college into the Assembly and Speaker's chair, and from there to the State Senate. He served on the Democratic State Central Committee, last year, and he is now Treasurer of that body. In the session of 1884 he served on the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Banks and Insurance, and Engrossed Bills.

1880—Taylor, Rep., 7,338; Moore, Dem., 6,583; scattering, 3.

1883—Vanderbilt, Dem., 6,448; Leavitt, Rep., 6,383; Joslin, Pro., 157.

Middlesex County.

Abraham V. Schenck.

(Rep., New Brunswick.)

Senator Schenck was born in the city of New Brunswick, October 12th, 1821, his ancestors having settled in that place before the Revolutionary war. He is the son of Henry Harris Schenck, who was long a resident of New Brunswick,

one of its active business men, a liberal supporter of the First Reformed Church of that city, and one of its elders at the time of his death in 1851. Of him it was truthfully said at his decease: "His life was without reproach, and he died without an enemy."

Abraham V. Schenck was educated at New Brunswick, studied law with Hon. Henry V. Speer, was admitted to the bar November term, 1843, and received his counselor's license November term, 1847. He was elected Mayor of New Brunswick in 1851. He has always, since his admission, practiced his profession in his native city, where he soon became a leading member of the Middlesex bar, and has been for years engaged in most of the important causes in that county, and in many cases of public interest in the State and Federal courts. He has been, at different times, counsel for the city of New Brunswick, private counsel for numerous corporations, counsel for the Commissioners of Streets and Sewers of the city of New Brunswick, and counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Middlesex.

On the decease of Charles M. Herbert, Prosecutor of the Pleas for Middlesex county, 1871, Mr. Schenck was requested by Hon. Edward W. Scudder, Justice of the Supreme Court, to discharge the duties of that office until a successor should be appointed; and at the following session of the Legislature, in 1872, Governor Joel Parker nominated Mr. Schenck to that office, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate without a reference.

It was said in regard to Mr. Schenck's remarkable success as Prosecutor of the Pleas, that during his whole term of office he had the good fortune never to have had an indictment quashed, nor even a motion made for that purpose, and that not a single conviction that he obtained was carried by writ of error to a higher court for review.

The nomination for State Senator was tendered to Mr. Schenck by the Republican party of Middlesex county, in October, 1882. It was entirely unsought and unsolicited by him. He gave but little personal attention to the canvass, devoting his entire time to the duties of his profession, and consequently he was elected by the small majority of 40 over the Democratic candidate, James Neilson, who made most strenuous efforts for election.

The smallness of this majority induced Mr. Neilson to apply to Judge Scudder, of the Supreme Court, for a "recount," under the statute of March 11th, 1880, which was ordered. The recount commenced November 27th and ended November 30th, 1882. The result gave Mr. Schenck precisely the same number of votes as the original count, 5,390, while it increased

Mr. Neilson's from 5,350 to 5,355; and, consequently, reduced Mr. Schenck's majority from 40 to 35.

The "recount' showed slight errors on both sides, but they were nearly equalized in the aggregate result.

Last year Mr. Schenck was chairman of the Committee on Banks and Insurance, and of the Joint Committees on Federal Relations, and Reform School for Boys, and a member of the Committees on Judiciary, State Prison, and Commerce and Navigation, and of the Special Committee on Corporate Taxation.

1879—Martin, Rep., 5,368; Robbins, Dem., 4,400.

1882—Schenck—Rep., 5,390; Neilson, Dem., 5,355.

Monmouth County.

Thomas Green Chattle.

(Dem., Long Branch.)

Senator Chattle was born at Green's Pond, Warren county, N. J., March 29th, 1834, and is a physician by profession. For seven years he was superintendent of public schools in Ocean township, has been secretary of the Board of Education since 1872, a director of the Long Branch Banking Company from 1874 to 1879, president of the Long Branch Building and Loan Association from 1869 to 1880, and a member of Assembly for two years (1883 and '84), from the Second District of Monmouth county.

1881—Applegate, Rep., 6,336; Patterson, Dem., 5,343; Haws, 51.

1884—Chattle, Dem. and Pro., 7,361; Vredenburgh, Rep., 6,980; scattering, 8.

Morris County.

James C. Youngblood.

(Rep., Morristown.)

Senator Youngblood was born at Morristown, Morris county, N. J., on November 25th, 1840, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1864, and soon after entered into partnership with Mr. Henry C. Pitney, under the firm name of Pitney & Youngblood, which association, while it continued, was one of the leading firms of the profession. In 1883, the copartnership was dissolved, and Mr. Youngblood now practices law by him-

self in Morristown. He served as counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris county, from May, 1869, to May, 1873. He was elected to the Assembly, in 1874, by 210 majority, and in 1875 by 522 majority. In 1880, he was elected to the Senate, over Stickle, Dem., and Duggan, Gr'nb'k, by a majority of 505 votes, and in 1883, was re-elected by a majority of 472, over Salmon, Dem.

Last year Mr. Youngblood was chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, Lunatic Asylums, and State Library, and a member of the Committee on Banks and Insurance.

1880—Youngblood, Rep., 5,647; Stickle, Dem, 5,066; Duggan, Gr'nb'k, 46.

1883—Youngblood, Rep., 4,266; Salmon, Dem., 3,794; Genung, Gr'nb'k, 185; Smith, Pro., 328.

Ocean County.

George Thomas Cranmer.

(Rep., Barnegat.)

Senator Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December 6th, 1848, and is the son of Captain George Cranmer, a prominent sea captain of Ocean county, who died January 5th, 1851. He is a descendant of the family of the celebrated Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, and of William Cranmer, who came from Southold, Long Island, to this State, in 1665, and whose descendants settled at Little Egg Harbor in the early part of 1700. He is also directly descended from Daniel Leeds, compiler of William Bradford's New York Almanacs, and a Quaker writer and controversialist of great fame in his day, who settled at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The subject of this sketch having been left fatherless at an early age, the responsibility of his training fell to his mother, who devoted all her efforts to secure for him the advantages of a good education. After faithfully availing himself of the educational facilities afforded in his native village, he entered Pennington Seminary in his fourteenth year, with a view of preparing for college. At sixteen, he met with an irreparable loss in the death of his mother, and, thus early thrown upon his own resources, he left the Seminary and entered the counting-room of a large commercial establishment at Eatontown, N. J. He remained there five years, and then engaged in business in Trenton, N. J. In 1876, he returned to his native village, and next year visited Europe. In 1878, he

was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by the Hon. Rufus Blodgett. In September, 1879, he was appointed by President Hayes Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880, to accept a special appointment in the customs service, which office he has since relinquished. He has been an active member of the State militia for a number of years, and, since 1875, Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. He was elected to the Assembly, in 1882, by a majority of 477, over William J. Harrison, Dem., and served upon some of the important committees of the House. He represented his constituents with skill and fidelity, and, together with Senator Havens, succeeded in procuring important and valuable legislation for the people of his county. He was elected to the State Senate, in 1883, over ex-Senator Emson, a veteran Democratic politician, by a majority of 36, after one of the most exciting canvasses ever known in Ocean county.

Last year Mr. Cranmer was chairman of the Committees on Militia and Miscellaneous Business, and a member of the Committees on Claims and Pensions, Engrossed Bills, Industrial School for Girls, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

1880—Havens, Rep., 1,827; Blodgett, Dem., 1,747; Hooper, Gr'nb'k, 33; scattering, 2.

1883—Cranmer, Rep., 1,619; Emson, Dem., 1,583; Estlow, Gr'nb'k, 39.

Passaic County.

John W. Griggs.

(Rep., Paterson)

Senator Griggs was born at Newton, Sussex county, July 10th, 1849, and having been prepared for college, entered Lafayette College, at Easton, whence he was graduated in the Class of 1868. He immediately entered the law office of the Hon. Robert Hamilton, and after pursuing his studies there for some time, removed to Paterson, entering the office of the Hon. Socrates Tuttle, of that city. He was licensed as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, in 1871, and three years later received his license as counselor. Soon after his admission to the bar he was taken into partnership by Mr. Tuttle, the firm being Tuttle and Griggs. About six years ago, Mr. Griggs opened an office for himself, and now enjoys a large and increasingly lucrative practice. In 1875, he was elected to the Assembly from the old First District of

Passaic county, then comprising the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Wards of Paterson, Acquackanonk township and the city of Passaic. The Constitutional Amendments had just been adopted, and the Legislature of 1876 addressed itself to the work of revising many of the laws and of conforming the legislation of the State to the amended Constitution. In this work Mr. Griggs took an active part, and many of the most important general laws were committed to him for revision and completion in their details. The Election Law of 1876 was among these measures. He was re-elected in 1876, and continued this same kind of work, his peculiar fitness therefor being readily conceded by his fellow-members. Very much against his will, and, in fact, against his positive declarations that he would not be a candidate, he was nominated for a third term by the Republicans of his district, who felt that success was only possible with him as their leader. But, although he made an exceptionally good run, the popular tide was strongly against his party, and he was defeated. In 1878, he was appointed counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, which office he held until, in 1879, he was appointed City Counsel of Paterson, when he declined a re-election to the position given him by the County Board. He was re-appointed City Counsel of Paterson in 1880, '81 and '82, his term being from May to May. Last year he was chairman of the Special Joint Committee on Corporate Taxation, also, of the Committees on Education, Fisheries, and Sinking Fund, and a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws, Finance, and Soldiers' Home.

1879—Hobart, Rep., 5,546; Hopper, Dem., 3,647; Wan, Gr'nb'k, 122.

1882—Griggs, Rep., 6,150; Inglis, Jr., Dem., 5,968; Beggs, 261; Carver, 77.

Salem County.

Wyatt W. Miller.

(Rep., Salem.)

Senator Miller was born in Mannington township, Salem county, N. J., November 1st, 1828. He is a farmer, and was formerly in the iron business at Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, Pa. This is the first time he ever held public office. The Board of County Canvassers declared the result of the vote for Senator to be, Miller, 2,983; Elwell, 2,970; Woolman, 188; thus giving Mr. Miller a plurality of 13. At the request of Mr. Elwell a recount was had before Justice Reed, which reduced Mr. Miller's plurality to 7.

1881—Hires, Rep., 3,062; Casper, Dem., 2,401; Atkinson, Gr'nb'k, 99.

1884—Miller, Rep., 2,977; Elwell, Dem., 2,970; Woolman, Pro., 188.

Somerset County.

LEWIS A. THOMPSON.
(Rep., Somerville.)

Senator Thompson was born at Basking Ridge, Somerset county, N. J., July 19th, 1845. He taught school for five years, and then engaged in the millinery and fancy goods business, which he at present follows. He was elected Sheriff of Somerset county in 1880 for a term of three years, and he was president of the Board of Commissioners of Somerville two years (1883 and 1884).

1881—Doughty, Dem., 2,525; Schenck, Rep., 2,453; Coriell, 66.

1884—Thompson, Rep., 3,104; Lane, Dem., 3,015; Chamberlin, 24.

Sussex County.

LEWIS COCHRAN.
(Dem., Newton.)

Senator Cochran was born at Newton, February 8th, 1843, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted as an attorney at the November term, 1868, and as a counselor at the February term, 1872. He was director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Sussex county for several years, and was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for the same county by Governor Parker, March 25th, 1874, and was re-appointed by Governor McClellan five years later. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in 1880, and he received 81 votes (86 being necessary for a nomination) in the Fourth District Democratic Congressional Convention of 1882, at which Hon. Henry S. Harris was nominated for Congress. Mr. Cochran's name was presented as a candidate at the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention of 1883, and received much support.

In the session of 1884 he served as a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Claims and Pensions, State Prison, and Sinking Fund.

1879—Lawrence, Dem., 2,669; Stiles, Rep., 2,395.

1882—Cochran, Dem., 2,703,; Stiles, Rep., 2,542; Smith, 76.

Union County.

Robert Lord Livingston.

(Dem., Plainfield.)

Senator Livingston was born in Elizabethtown, Essex county. New York, in the heart of the Adirondacks, March 1st, 1838, He is in the fire insurance business. He was the oldest of five children, and his father, Robert W. Livingston, who is now hale and hearty at the age of seventy-four, is a veteran of the war of the Rebellion, in which he received wounds which crippled him for life. The latter started in Elizabethtown, the Elizabethtown *Post*, before the birth of the Senator, who afterwards served an apprenticeship to the printing business. A brother of the Senator now owns the paper.

At the age of eighteen, Robert L. went to Troy, N. Y., and engaged as a clerk in a retail dry goods store, continuing there three years, then removing to New York, where he engaged in the wholesale dry goods establishment of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., from 1859 to 1868. The Moore's failed at the outbreak of the war, but Mr. Livingston continued with their successors. The next five years Mr. Livingston spent in Wall street speculations, from which he acquired a snug fortune, losing the bulk of it in the panic of 1873. Mr. Livingston then entered the insurance business in New York, in which he is still engaged. Before removing to Plainfield he lived a few years in Westfield. He has been a resident of Plainfield since 1876, has been three years a member of the Plainfield Common Council, during one term of which he was its president, although the city is Republican. His record in the Council is that of a thorough business man in everything with which he had any connection.

1881—Vail, Rep., 4,250; Hyer, Dem., 4,156; Urner, Gr'nb'k, 368.

1884—Livingston, Dem., 5,997; Vail, Rep., 5,789; Good, Pro., 137; Morse, Nat., 299.

Warren County.

James Edwin Moon.

(Dem., Phillipsburg.)

Senator Moon was born at New Hope, Bucks county, Pa., July 16th, 1841. He is an agent of the Morris canal, and was formerly a telegraph operator. When he was only a year

old, his parents moved from New Hope to Lambertville, where he lived until the summer of 1863, when he removed to Phillipsburg and accepted a position as telegraph operator. He has resided there ever since. He was clerk of Phillipsburg from April, 1867, to February, 1876, having been elected nine times in succession, when he resigned. He was elected County Clerk of Warren county, in November, 1875, by a majority of 2,257, for a term of five years, which he served. Since then he has been employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, lessees of the Morris canal, as their agent, at Port Delaware, Phillipsburg.

1881—Beatty, Dem., 3,486; Howey, Rep., 2,801; Davis, Gr'nb'k, 279.

1884—Moon, Dem., 5,391; Angel, Rep., 2,865; Fuller, Pro., 403; Blackwell, Nat., 107.

Summary.

SENATE—REPUBLICANS, 11	DEMOCRATS, 10	=	21
HOUSE—REPUBLICANS, 36	DEMOCRATS, 24	=	60
47	34		81

Republican majority on joint ballot, 13.

When Their Terms Expire.

In 1886—*Democrats*—Smith, Burlington; Miller, Cape May; Carpenter, Hunterdon; Cochran, Sussex—4.
Republicans—Schenck, Middlesex; Griggs, Passaic—2.

In 1887—*Democrats*—Miller, Bergen; Brinkerhoff, Hudson; Vanderbilt, Mercer—3.
Republicans—Gardner, Atlantic; Nichols, Cumberland; Youngblood, Morris; Cranmer, Ocean—4.

In 1888—*Democrats*—Chattle, Monmouth; Livingston, Union; Moon, Warren—3.
Republicans—Herring, Camden; Fish, Essex: Pancoast, Gloucester; Miller, Salem; Thompson, Somerset—5.

The Senators whose terms commence in 1886 and '87 will have the right to vote for a successor to United States Senator Sewell, whose term expires March 4th, of the latter year; and, also, those of '87, as well as the Senators of the two following years, will have the same privilege for a successor to United States Senator McPherson, whose term expires March 4th, 1889.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic County.

EDWARD NORTH.
(Rep., Hammonton.)

There is but one Assembly District in the county.

Dr. North was born in West Waterville, Kennebec county, Maine, July 29th, 1841, and is a physician and surgeon by profession. He came to New Jersey in the fall of 1858, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1868, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected Coroner of Atlantic county twice, and a member of the Town Council of Hammonton once. He is president of the Atlantic County Medical Society. Last year he served on the Committees on Incidental Expenses and Industrial School for Girls.

1883—North, Rep., 1,956; Osgood, Dem., 1,738; Tilton, Pro., 234.

1884—North, Rep., 2,263; Beckwith, Dem., 2,008; Smith, Pro., 268; Somers, Nat., 48.

Bergen County.

First District.

EBEN WINTON.
(Dem., Hackensack.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of New Barbadoes, Ridgefield, Englewood, Palisade, Harrington and Washington.

Mr. Winton is a native of Bergen county, and was born April 3d, 1823. He was elected to the Assembly from the First District of Bergen in 1869, and served two years. He followed the profession of a journalist from March, 1856, to July 12th, 1884, during which time he edited the *Gazette* at Hackettstown, the *Democrat* at Hackensack, and the *Times* at Englewood. At the present time he is taking a brief respite from newspaper duties.

1883—Wortendyke, Dem., 1,766; Williams, Rep., 1,432; Buckley, Pro., 82.

1884—Winton, Dem., 2,431; Pratt, Rep., 1,944; Hasbrouck, Pro., 75.

Second District.

PETER ACKERMAN.
(Rep., Ridgewood.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Union, Lodi, Saddle River, Midland, Ridgewood, Franklin and Hohokus.

Mr. Ackerman was born in Paterson, N. J., September 16th, 1831, and is a farmer. He was formerly in the storage and forwarding business.

1883—Doremus, Dem., 1,019; Ackerman, Rep., 973.

1884—Ackerman, Rep., 1,842; Lydecker, Dem., 1,802; Doremus, 11.

Burlington County.

First District.

THEODORE BUDD.
(Dem., Pemberton)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, Easthampton, Florence, Mansfield, New Hanover, Pemberton and Springfield.

Mr. Budd was born on a farm in Southampton township, Burlington county, N. J., November 7th, 1833. He is a farmer, and also one of the largest cranberry growers in the State. For two hundred years his ancestors have all been farmers. He is a lineal descendant of the family of William Budd, who came to Burlington county in 1678, one year after that settlement was made. His revered ancestor was a large locator of lands in that county, and it is under his title some of the best property there is now held. His share of the proprietary right is at present owned by the subject of this sketch, to whom it has descended in the regular line of ancestry. Mr. Budd was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1866 to 1869. He is serving his third term in the Legislature.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, Engrossed Bills, and Commerce and Navigation.

1883—Budd, Dem., 1,904; Rockhill, Rep., 1,417; Brown, Pro., 162.

1884—Budd, Dem., 2,346; Errickson, Rep., 1,837; Brown, Pro., 127.

Second District.

ALLEN H. GANGEWER.
(Rep., Burlington.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of Burlington, Beverly city, Beverly township, Chester, Cinnaminson, Delran, Mount Laurel and Willinboro.

Mr. Gangewer was born at Allentown, Pa., September 3d, 1849, and is a lawyer by profession. He was a clerk in the office of the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury for several years previous to 1871. He graduated at Columbia College Law School, Washington, D. C., in May of that year, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in the following June. He went to Florida and practiced law there one year, and then returned to Washington and pursued his profession before the Patent Office, and, also, before the Southern Claims Commission for nearly two years. Next he located in Philadelphia, and has since been practicing in that city. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1880, and now practices in both States, having offices both in Philadelphia and Burlington.

1883—Scott, Dem., 1,825; Gangewer, Rep., 1,704; Haines, Pro., 377.

1884—Gangewer, Rep., 2,406; Fennimore, Dem., 2,293; Haines, Pro., 182.

Third District.

THOMAS J. ALCOTT.
(Rep., Mount Holly.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Bass River, Evesham, Little Egg Harbor, Lumberton, Medford, Northampton, Randolph, Shamong, Southampton, Washington, Westhampton and Woodland.

Mr. Alcott was born in Mount Holly, January 24th, 1840. He is manufacturer of the T. J. Alcott patent turbine water-wheels and mill machinery. He served as Quartermaster's Sergeant of the Twenty-Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. In 1882 this Assembly District gave a Democratic

majority of 256, and in 1883 Mr. Alcott's majority over his Democratic opponent, Mr. Barrows, was 656. Last year he served on the Committees on Militia and Treasurer's Accounts.

1883—Alcott, Rep., 2,108; Barrows, Dem., 1,452; Peacock, 122.

1884—Alcott, Rep., 2,341; Braddock, Dem., 1,901; Parvin, Pro., 103; Peacock, Nat., 101.

Camden County.

First District.

Edward Ambler Armstrong.

(Rep., Camden.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards of the city of Camden.

Mr. Armstrong was born at Woodstown, Salem county, N. J., December 28th, 1858. He is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar at the February term, 1880. He never held public office before he was elected to the Assembly, and is the youngest member of the House.

Last year he was a member of the Special Joint Committee on Corporate Taxation, and, also, of the Committees on Elections, Corporations, and Industrial School for Girls.

1883—Armstrong, Rep., 2,387; Borton, Dem., 2,043.

1884—Armstrong, Rep., 3,378; Paul, Dem., 2,399.

Second District.

Benjamin M. Braker.

(Rep., Camden.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards of the city of Camden.

Mr. Braker was born at Bristol, England, October 24th, 1826, and is a journalist by profession. He was formerly a commission merchant. He was elected City Recorder of Camden in 1877, and re-elected in 1880 and 1883.

1883—Branning, Dem., 2,122; Varney, Rep., 1,705; Bingham, Pro., 241.

1884—Braker, Rep., 2,844; Bailey, Dem., 2,325; Wood, Pro., 125.

Third District.

HENRY M. JEWETT.
(Rep., Winslow.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the borough of Merchantville, Gloucester City, and the townships of Delaware, Centre, Haddon, Gloucester, Waterford and Winslow.

Mr. Jewett was born in Massachusetts, November 16th, 1833, and is in the real estate and insurance business. He formerly followed the vocation of a carpenter. He entered the service of the United States as captain of Company G, 4th Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, August 17th, 1861, and was wounded at South Mountain, Md., September 14th, 1862. He was discharged in March, 1863, but re-entered the service in the same month of the following year, and was again discharged, this time as Brevet Major, July 20th, 1866. For thirteen years he was a justice of the peace, and he served on the Township Committee ten years.

1883—Stafford, Rep., 1,623; Alexander, Dem., 1,437.

1884—Jewett, Rep., 2,210; Alexander, Dem., 1,944; Smith, Pro., 112.

Cape May County.

JESSE D. LUDLAM.
(Dem., South Dennisville.)

The District embraces the entire county.

Mr. Ludlam was born in Dennisville, February 28th, 1840, and is a farmer and dealer in cedar lumber. He is a descendant of one of the first settlers of Cape May county, and was educated in the public schools and Pennington Seminary. For ten years he was a member of the Township Committee, during five of which he acted as chairman. He served three years in the Board of Chosen Freeholders—from 1881 to 1883. He was District Clerk of the public schools for twelve years, and Inspector of Elections four years. In 1879 he was elected as member of Assembly from Cape May county by a majority of 18 over Williams, Rep., but in the year following he was defeated by Richardson, Rep., by a majority of 212. This is his fourth term in the Legislature, three years being consecutive. Last year he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills, Treasurer's Accounts, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

1883—Ludlam, Dem., 928; Stevens, Rep., 774; Middleton, Gr'nb'k, 29.

1884—Ludlam, Dem., 1,187; Lake, Rep., 1,057; Stites, Pro., 116.

Cumberland County.

JEREMIAH H. LUPTON.
(Rep., Bridgeton.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second and Third Wards of the city of Bridgeton, and the townships of Commercial, Fairfield, Downe, Hopewell, Stoe Creek and Greenwich.

Mr. Lupton was born in Bridgeton, N. J., July 10th, 1812, and is a conveyancer and Justice of the Peace. In his early days he learned the trade of a shoemaker. He was appointed Postmaster in 1841; was Engrossing Clerk of the House of Assembly in 1871 and 1872; was a census taker in 1870; was City Recorder for two years, 1870 and 1871; is at present, and has been for several years, Assessor, and held many other township, ward and city offices. Last year he served on the Committees on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions, Passed Bills, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

1883—Lupton, Rep., 1,953; Kienzle, Dem., 1,561; Jones, Gr'nb'k, 117.

1884—Lupton, Rep., 2,324; Michel, Dem., 1,825; Cochrane, Pro., 400; Pedrick, Nat., 73.

Second District.

WILSON BANKS.
(Rep., Port Elizabeth.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the city of Millville and the townships of Maurice River, Landis and Deerfield.

Mr. Banks was born at Manumuskin, Cumberland county, N. J., December 22d, 1845. He is agent of the West Jersey Railroad, at Manumuskin, where he keeps a general store, is a dealer in lumber and wood, and a manufacturer of cooperage. He never held public office before.

1883—Campbell, Rep., 1,944; McKeag, Dem., 1,424; Butler, Gr'nb'k, 206.

1884—Banks, Rep., 2,135; Fox, Dem., 1,567; Wilds, Pro., 214; Hughes, Nat., 230.

Essex County.

First District.

GEORGE B. HARRISON.
(Rep., Caldwell.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Caldwell, Montclair, Bloomfield, Belleville and Franklin.

Mr. Harrison was born November 17th, 1843, at Caldwell. He has been engaged in business since 1862—fifteen years of it in managing a stage line between Caldwell and Montclair. He is now engaged in running a feed mill at Montclair. He has been a Trustee of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church for the past nine years, and was its Treasurer for five years. Last year he served on the Committees on Miscellaneous Business and Soldiers' Home.

1883—Harrison, Rep., 1,814; Howe, Dem., 1,410; Vreeland, Nat., 102.

1884—Harrison, Rep., 2,374; Robinson, Dem., 1,734; Powers, Jr., Nat., 114.

Second District.

DAVID A. BELL.
(Rep., Orange.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the city of Orange and the township of East Orange.

Mr. Bell was born in Scotland, February 28th, 1837. He is a coal merchant and a dealer in masons' materials. In 1880 he was elected a member of the West Orange Township Committee, and was chairman of that body for one term. Last year he served on the Committees on Miscellaneous Business and Treasurer's Accounts.

1883—Bell, Rep., 1,921; Seymour, Dem., 1,650; Williams, Pro., 34; Ryerson, Gr'nb'k, 15.

1884—Bell, Rep., 2,439; Chittick, Dem., 2,105; Davis, Pro., 119; Brennan, Nat., 59.

Third District.

EDWARD Q. KEASBEY.
(Rep. Newark.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Clinton, Livingston, Milburn, South Orange, West Orange and the Fourteenth Ward of Newark.

Mr. Keasbey was born in Salem, N. J., July 27th, 1849, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated at Princeton College in 1869, and at Harvard Law School in 1871. He was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1872. Last year he served on the Committees on Municipal Corporations and Revision of Laws.

1883—Keasbey, Rep., 1,658; Shannon, Dem., 1,150; McCullough, 23.

1884—Keasbey, Rep., 2,046; Cleveland, Dem., 1,529; Turner, Pro., 82; Bross, Nat., 28.

Fourth District.

HENRY M. DOREMUS.
(Rep., Newark.)

The Fourth Legislative District is composed of the Eighth and Eleventh Wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Doremus was born at Jacksonville, Pequannock township, Morris county, N. J., May 23d, 1852, and is a carpenter and builder, his office being at No. 44 High street, Newark. At the age of sixteen, he left his native town and came to Newark, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked a number of years and then engaged in the grocery business. Some years afterward he started as a carpenter and builder, and is at the present time doing an extensive business.

1883—Lehlbach, Rep., 1,943; S' vens, Dem., 1,471.

1884—Doremus, Rep., 2,384; Drummond, Dem., 1,757; Warner, Pro., 257; Cosgrove, Nat., 67.

Fifth District.

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER.
(Rep., Newark.)

The Fifth Legislative District is composed of the First, Fourth and the Fifteenth Wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Parker was born at Morristown, N. J., August 6th, 1848, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted as an attorney at the June term, 1870, and a counselor three years later. This is the first time he ever held public office.

1883—Burgess, Rep., 2,095; Arbuckle, Dem., 1,953; Haines, Gr'nb'k, 20.

1884—Parker, Rep., 2,575; Frey, Dem., 2,393; Clark, Pro., 117; Kelsall, Nat., 59.

Sixth District.

FRANKLIN MURPHY.
(Rep., Newark.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises the Second and Third Wards, and First District of the Seventh Ward, city of Newark.

Mr. Murphy was born in Jersey City, N. J., January 3d, 1846, and is a manufacturer. He served three years in the 13th New Jersey Volunteers, enlisting as a private and returning as First Lieutenant. He served as Alderman of the Third Ward, Newark, in 1883–4, and was re-elected for 1885–6. He is president of the firm of Murphy & Co., varnish-makers, and is a director in the Manufacturers' Bank and Newark Board of Trade.

1883—Fish, Rep., 1,748; J. H. Murphy, Dem., 1,607; Bross, 20.

1884—Murphy, Rep., 2,068; English, Dem., 1,958; Looker, Pro., 61; Waldrip, Nat., 58.

Seventh District.

WILLIAM E. O'CONNOR.
(Dem., Newark.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises the Sixth Ward and the Second and Third Districts of the Seventh Ward of the city of Newark.

Mr. O'Connor is the youngest son of the late and much lamented Major Thomas O'Connor, who was Speaker of the House in 1883. He was born in Boston, Mass., May 28th, 1857. He removed with his father and family from Boston to Newark when he was but five years of age, and has lived in that city ever since. He graduated from St. Benedict's College, Newark, and, also, from Miller & Stockwell's New Jersey Business College, in 1874. He has filled several clerical positions, and is now with the firm of W. H. Hamilton & Co., furniture and carpet dealers, Newark. He was elected Alderman in the Seventh Ward of that city to fill his father's unexpired term, in October, 1883, and in November following he was elected to the Legislature from the District which his father represented the previous year. He was re-elected Alderman for a term of two years, last October, and, also, re-elected to the Assembly for another term, in November. Last

year he was chairman of the House Committee on Printing, and a member of the Committees on Riparian Rights, and Railroads and Canals.

1883—O'Connor, Dem., 1,927; Chandler, Rep., 1,640; Quinn, Gr'nb'k, 8.

1884—O'Connor, Dem., 2,293; Aber, Rep., 2,069; Commander, Nat., 58.

Eighth District.

CHARLES HOLZWARTH.
(Rep., Newark)

The Eighth Legislative District consists of the Thirteenth Ward of the city of Newark.

Mr. Holzwarth was born in Waiblingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, on November 13th, 1835, and came to this country in August, 1849. He has been ever since a resident of Newark, where he learned his trade at harness-making, at which he is steadily employed. For the past three years he has occupied the position of superintendent of the Newark Harness Manufacturing Company, a co-operative union of journeyman harness-makers. He has represented the Thirteenth Ward, of Newark, for years in the Republican City and County Committees, has been a delegate to many important conventions of his party, and represented his ward for four years in the Common Council of Newark. He served as a member of the Legislature in 1877. In December, 1882, he was appointed by Mayor Lang a member of the Newark Excise Board, for a term of three years. Last year he served on the Committees on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1883—Holzwarth, Rep., 1,535; Wismer, Dem., 1,510; blank, 20.

1884—Holzwarth, Rep., 1,864; Vogel, Dem., 1,767; Baker, Nat., 35.

Ninth District.

AUGUSTUS FITZ-RANDOLPH MARTIN.
(Rep., Newark.)

The Ninth Legislative District is composed of the Ninth and Tenth Wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Martin was born at Newark, N. J., May 22d, 1842. He follows the business of a banker and broker, at 100 Broad-

way, New York. He is a Commissioner of the Public Schools from the Ninth Ward of that city, a position he has held since 1880.

1883—Armitage, Dem., 1,838; Martin, Rep., 1,662.

1884—Martin, Rep., 2,424; Coleman, Dem., 1,713; Campbell, Pro., 48; Bergner, Nat., 36.

Tenth District.

WILLIAM HARRIGAN.
(Dem., Newark.)

The Tenth Legislative District is composed of the Fifth and Twelfth Wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Harrigan was born in Ireland, October 31st, 1838. He is engaged in the manufacture of mineral water. He has generally taken a prominent part in the politics of Newark, and his influence, in his own ward particularly, is very strong. He has served on the Essex County Public Road Board for three terms of two years each, and held other positions of honor and trust. During his two years' service in the House he has taken a prominent part in legislation, especially in the interest of wage-workers; and he advocated with success the passage of the bill, which he introduced, providing for the stamping of all goods manufactured in the State Prison with the name of that institution. The bill passed the Senate and was approved by the Governor. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1884. Last year he was chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and a member of the Committees on Unfinished Business and Soldiers' Home. He is serving his third term in the House.

1883—Harrigan, Dem., 2,091; Hubbard, Rep., 950.

1884—Harrigan, Dem., 2,356; Herold, Rep., 1,473; Edwards, Pro., 31; Walsh, Nat., 27.

Gloucester County.

JOB S. HAINES.
(Rep., Mickleton.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Mr. Haines was born in Gloucester county, and is about forty-seven years of age. He is a farmer, surveyor and con-

veyancer, and of Quaker ancestry. He is well known in that section of the State, and has given much satisfaction by the successful manner in which he has acted as administrator of a number of estates—small and large. In 1881 the District was carried by Mr. Hewitt, Democrat, by a majority of 145 over Mr. Craft, Republican.

Last year Mr. Haines served on the Committees on Elections and State Library. He is serving a third term.

1883—Haines, Rep., 3,122; Glover, Dem., 2,678; Walter, Gr'nb'k, 134.

1884—Haines, Rep., 3,302; Crean, Dem., 2,998; Heritage, Pro., 308.

Hudson County.

First District.

Cornelius S. See.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The First Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. See was born in New Brunswick, N. J., September 29th, 1847, and is a lawyer by profession. He practices law both in the States of New York and New Jersey. For the past five years he has been President of the Hudson County Republican General Committee, and has been a member of that body for the past thirteen years.

Last year he served on the Committees on Judiciary, Stationery, and Soldiers' Home.

1883—See, Rep., 1,356; Fleming, Dem., 1,014.

1884—See, Rep., 1,680; Fleming, Dem., 1,460.

Second District.

Thomas H. Kelly.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Second Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Kelly was born in New York City, March 13th, 1855, and is a lawyer by profession. He never held any public office before. He was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, and St. Francis Xavier's, New York City. He studied law in the office of Hon. William McAdoo, and graduated

from Columbia College Law School in the class of 1880. In that year he was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor in the State of New York, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the February Term, 1881.

1883—J. T. Kelly, Dem., 1,889; Wilcox, Rep., 493.

1884—Kelly, Ind. Dem., 1,764; Tumulty, Dem., 1,597; scattering, 7.

Third District.

SAMUEL D. DICKINSON.
(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Third Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Dickinson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 5th, 1850, and is a book-keeper. About eleven years ago he prospected through Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico with a silver mining party many months, and, since his return, he has held a position of trust in the Collection Department of Jersey City. For many years he has been connected with the National Guard of the State, having joined the Fourth Regiment as a private, and passed through all the grades to the position of Major. He was appointed by Governor Ludlow as Adjutant of the New Jersey Battalion, at Yorktown, Va., an honor of which Mr. Dickinson feels very proud. In the summer of 1883 he accompanied the American Rifle Team to Europe as its historian. Last year he served on the Committees on Militia and State Prison.

1883—Dickinson, Rep., 1,688; Quimby, Dem., 1,080.

1884—Dickinson, Rep., 2,227; Garrison, Dem., 1,478; Balsover, 117; scattering, 21.

Fourth District.

EDWIN OSBORN CHAPMAN.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Chapman was born at Waterford, Conn., April 1st, 1842, and is an editor and literary writer. He was formerly a school teacher. At seventeen years of age he graduated at the State Normal College of Connecticut. He taught school in New London, in that State, also in New York City, and he was Principal of the High School of Hudson City, N. J., for

two years, previous to its consolidation with Jersey City and Bergen. He was elected Superintendent of Schools at the first charter election of the consolidated city, but was legislated out of office by the new charter of 1871. Since that time he has edited the trade publications of the American News Company for nine years, and he has been connected with several newspapers in New York. He was President of the Board of Education of Jersey City in 1874, and served as a member of that body, from that year until 1878. He is serving his third term in the House. Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Ways and Means and State Library, and a member of the Committees on Militia and Reform School for Boys.

1883—Chapman, Dem., 1,227; Dayton, Rep., 1,084.

1884—Chapman, Dem., 1,678; Dayton, Rep., 1,578; Outing, 30.

Fifth District.

ISAAC ROMAINE.
(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Romaine was born in Jersey City, in the district which he represents, May 4th, 1840, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated in the Jersey City public schools, and at Rutgers College, where he was graduated in 1859, in the same class with Justice Dixon, of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, and has always practiced in Jersey City. From 1865 to 1867 he was Corporation Counsel of the old city of Bergen, and in 1869 and 1870 he was an Alderman of that city, and was President of the Board during that time. He is a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City, an office which he has filled since 1880.

1883—Cole, Rep., 1,680; Donnell, Dem., 738.

1884—Romaine, Rep., 1,677; Ferris, Dem., 1,540; scattering, 4.

Sixth District.

JOHN WILLIAM HECK.
(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City, and the entire city of Bayonne.

Mr. Heck was born at Trenton, N. J., of German parentage, July 27th, 1855, and is a lawyer by profession. He moved

from his native city to Jersey City in 1859, where he has resided ever since. He never held any public office until he was elected to the Assembly. For several years he has taken an interest in local politics, although he is not known as a "politician." He left school at ten years of age, and on February 22d, 1866, he was employed as cash boy in a Broadway retail dry goods store, a position he filled for thirteen months. On April 1st, 1867, he entered the law office of S. B. Ransom, Esq., Jersey City, as office boy, and in 1872 he commenced the study of law. In 1874 he entered the law office of Messrs. L. & A. Zabriskie, of the same city, and was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1876. Ever since he has continued as the manager of the business of that firm, his own practice being with that of the Messrs. Zabriskie, and it is principally known as "office practice," Mr. Heck seldom appearing in court. The investment of funds of several large estates, and the details of their management, constitute a large part of his employment. He is connected with several influential social bodies.

1883—Clarke, Dem., 2,275; Ellison, Rep., 1,691.

1884—Heck, Rep., 3,005; Mitchell, Dem., 2,506; scattering 12.

Seventh District.

JAMES J. CLARKE.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City, and part of the city of Hoboken.

Mr. Clarke was born in Dublin, Ireland, January 29th, 1849. He was formerly a clerk, but now is a liquor dealer, his place of business being 176 Seventh street, Jersey City.

1883—McLaughlin, Dem., 3,144; Layburn, Rep., 570.

1884—Clarke, Ind. Dem., 2,821; Brown, Dem., 2,623.

Eighth District.

JOHN WADE.
(Dem., Harrison.)

The Eighth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City, and the towns of Harrison and Kearny.

Mr. Wade was born in the town of Harrison, Hudson county, N. J., May 21st, 1857, where he carries on the business of a

coal merchant. His family came there thirty-five years ago, and is one of the oldest in the town, which at that time contained scarcely a dozen residents. The family have been personally identified with the growth and business interests of Harrison. Mr. Wade was elected Assessor of the Second Ward of the town in 1882, also, as Alderman at the spring election of 1883, and as President of the Board of Aldermen in the spring of 1884.

1883—O'Donnell, Dem., 1,653; Parker, Jr., Rep., 1,082.

1884—Wade, Ind. Dem., 1,906; O'Donnell, Dem., 1,798; scattering, 73.

Ninth District.

JOHN C. BESSON.
(Dem., Hoboken.)

The Ninth Legislative District comprises part of the city of Hoboken.

Mr. Besson was born in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, N. J., April 30th, 1838, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted as an attorney at the February term, 1863, and as counselor three years later. He settled at Hoboken in May, 1867. The following year he was appointed Corporation Counsel of that city, which office he held for six years, discharging its duties to the satisfaction of the public. Since his retirement from the office, he has had a large and lucrative practice. He has always been a Democrat in principle, and has always acted with the Democratic party.

1883—Steljes, Dem., 990; Brown, Rep., 744.

1884—Besson, Dem., 1,743; Brown, Rep., 995.

Tenth District.

FREDERICK FRAMBACH, JR.
(Rep., Jersey City, 47 Montgomery St.)

The Tenth Legislative District comprises the townships of Weehawken, North Bergen, Union, and the towns of West Hoboken, Guttenberg and Union.

Mr. Frambach was born in New York City, October 11th, 1856, and is a lawyer by profession, his office being in Jersey City, and his residence in West Hoboken. He moved with his parents from New York to the latter place in 1869. He graduated from the College of the City of New York, in the

Class of 1876. In September, 1876, he entered the office of the American Iron Works, at Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained one year, and in September, 1877, he became a law student in the office of Hon. William Brinkerhoff, Jersey City. He was admitted as an attorney at the November term, 1880, and as a counselor at the February term, 1884. He is a member of the Hudson County Republican General Committee, with which he has been associated for four years. This is the first time he ever held public office. Mr. Ruh was at first declared elected in this district, but on a recount of the votes Mr. Frambach had a majority of five, and received a certificate of election from Judge Knapp.

1883—Rich, Dem., 1,480; Pepper, Rep., 930.

1884—Frambach, Rep. (recount), 1,880; Ruh, Dem., 1,875.

Hunterdon County.

First District.

JOHN C. ARNWINE.

(Dem., Baptisttown.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of West Amwell, East Amwell, Delaware, Kingwood and Raritan.

Mr. Arnwine was born in Kingwood township, three miles from Baptisttown, Hunterdon county, October 31st, 1844, and is a merchant. He followed farming until about eighteen years of age, when he engaged in his present occupation. He was a clerk about four years, and has been in business for himself about eighteen years. He never held public office before.

1883—Robbins, Dem., 2,138; Bellis, Rep., 1,312; Fritz, Gr'nb'k, 74.

1884—Arnwine, Dem., 2,365; Wolverton, Rep., 1,543; Bellis, Pro., 188; Heins, Nat., 35.

Second District.

CHESTER WOLVERTON.

(Dem., Clinton, N. J., and 243 Broadway, New York.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Alexandria, Holland, Bethlehem, Lebanon, Tewksbury, High Bridge, Union, Clinton, Readington and Franklin, and Clinton borough.

Mr. Wolverton was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, N. J., December 17th, 1850, and is a lawyer, practicing in New York city. In the fall of 1872, he left his native township and engaged in the study of law in New York. He graduated from the law department of the University of the City of New York, in May, 1875, and was then admitted as an attorney and counselor of that State. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. He removed his residence from the city of New York, where it had been from 1872 to 1881, to Clinton, in his native county, where he has since resided. He was elected Mayor of Clinton in the Spring of 1883, and re-elected by an increased majority in the spring of 1884, which office he now holds. He was always a Democrat, having been born in that political faith.

1883—Lake, Dem., 2,404; Bush, Rep., 1,588; Sine, Gr'nb'k, 144.

1884—Wolverton, Dem., 2,957; Emery, Rep., 1,700; Housel, Pro., 386; Cooley, Nat., 87.

Mercer County.

First District.

A. Judson Rue.

(Rep., Dutch Neck.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Ewing, Hopewell, Lawrence, Millham, Princeton, West Windsor, East Windsor, Hamilton and Washington.

Mr. Rue was born at Dutch Neck, Mercer county, N. J., November 20th, 1850, on his father's farm. He was educated at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, was valedictorian of his class, and graduated in June, 1875. He taught the district school in his native village, and while thus engaged he studied law with Senator Vanderbilt. He was admitted to the bar in 1879. Subsequently he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and at a later period he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Mercer county, a position he filled for three years. He never was a candidate for any political office until nominated for the House of Assembly. Last year he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills, Railroads and Canals, and Lunatic Asylums.

1883—Rue, Rep., 2,451; Cornell, Dem., 2,347.

1884—Rue, Rep., 3,028; Bergen, Dem., 2,534; Rogers, Pro., 87.

Second District.

BENJAMIN FISH CHAMBERS.
(Rep., Trenton.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Fifth and Seventh Wards of the city of Trenton.

Mr. Chambers was born in Trenton, N. J., August 15th, 1850, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1872, and was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1875. He has been an active member of the National Guard for several years, having entered the Seventh Regiment as a private, and through several promotions subsequently became Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment. He now holds the position of Assistant Adjutant General of the Division National Guard.

1883—Applegate, Rep., 2,082; Fell, Dem., 2,013; Caine, Pro., 29.

1884—Chambers, Rep., 2,510; Lalor, Dem., 2,217; Joslin, Pro., 44.

Third District.

JOHN CAMINADE.
(Dem., Trenton.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Wards of the city of Trenton, and the whole of the borough of Chambersburg.

Mr. Caminade was born in the city of Trenton, November 23d, 1853. He was educated in the public schools, State Normal and Model Schools, and graduated from the latter in February, 1871. He learned the trade of ornamental and sign painting, which he followed for eight or nine years. Afterwards he engaged as a salesman in the pottery business, and subsequently he embarked in the brush and paint trade. He never held public office before he was elected to the Legislature. From early manhood he has belonged to the Volunteer Fire Department of Trenton, always taking an active part in it, and he was mainly instrumental in organizing the Washington Hook and Ladder Company, of which he was the first treasurer. He still retains his membership in the company. Last year he was a member of the Committees on Elections, Incidental Expenses, State Prison, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

1883—Caminade, Dem., 2,167; Johnston, Rep., 1,660; MacKenzie, Pro., 143.

1884—Caminade, Dem., 2,423; Hammell, Rep., 2,102; Lawson, Pro., 82.

Middlesex County.

First District.

EDWARD S. SAVAGE.
(Dem., Woodbridge)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Raritan and Piscataway, Woodbridge, and the city of Perth Amboy.

Mr. Savage was born at Rahway, Union county, N. J., July 1st, 1854, and is a lawyer by profession. He is the son of ex-Judge George W. Savage, of Rahway. Upon leaving school he took a three-years' course at Chester, Pa., in civil engineering. Having a predilection for the study of the law, he abandoned the further study of engineering and entered the law office of Cortlandt Parker, Esq., of Newark, in 1873, where he remained until 1877, when he was admitted to the New Jersey bar. In 1874 Mr. Savage entered Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated in 1876, and was admitted to the New York bar. He practiced law in Newark from 1877 to 1880, when he removed his office to New York, and formed a partnership with Hon. George W. Miller, formerly of Albany, N. Y., retaining an office at Woodbridge, where he resides. He is counsel of the township of Woodbridge, which position he has held for the past six years. Last year he was chairman of the Committees on Fisheries, and Railroads and Canals, and a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, and Reform School for Boys, and of the Special Joint Committee on Corporate Taxation.

1883—Savage, Dem., 1,457; Martin, Rep., 1,360; Parker, Pro., 76.

1884—Savage, Dem., 1,714; Schoder, Rep., 1,699; Maxfield, Pro., 88.

Second District.

JOHN MARTIN.
(Dem., South Amboy.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the First, Third and Sixth Wards of the city of New Brunswick, and

the townships of East Brunswick, Madison, Sayreville and South Amboy.

Mr. Martin was born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, February 1st, 1831, and is an undertaker. He was formerly a school teacher, and afterwards a book-keeper. He arrived in New York from England, where he had lived seven years, in April, 1854. He lived a year in Brooklyn, and moved to New Jersey in 1855, where he has lived ever since. He served in the war of the rebellion in the 28th N. J. Volunteers, from September, 1862, to June, 1863, and was engaged in two battles—Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862, and Chancellorsville, May 2d, 1863. He was elected Overseer of the Poor for the township of South Amboy in the spring of 1877, and in the spring of 1878 was elected Township Clerk, and was re-elected in 1879.

1883—Jernee, Dem., 2,214; Roberts, Rep., 1,108; Vanhorn, 34.

1884—Martin, Dem., 2,690; Disbrow, Rep., 1,739; Cornell, Pro., 36.

Third District.

ROBERT CARSON.
(Rep., New Brunswick.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Second, Fourth and Fifth Wards of the city of New Brunswick, and the townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, Cranbury and Monroe.

Mr. Carson was born in New Brunswick, N. J., December 26th, 1853. He is a dealer in hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods in that city. He was formerly a clerk in the New Brunswick post office. He was elected Alderman in the Second Ward in April, 1882, for a term of two years, and served as chairman of the Committee on Gas and Lamps in the Board. He has always been an active Republican. Last year he served on the Committees on Corporations and Reform School for Boys.

1883—Carson, Rep., 1,617; Robison, Dem., 1,397; Kidder, 194.

1884—Carson, Rep., 2,272; Dolan, Dem., 1,488; Johnson, Pro., 73.

Monmouth County.

First District.

CHARLES H. BOUD.
(Dem., Farmingdale.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Upper Freehold, Millstone, Manalapan, Freehold and Howell.

Mr. Boud was born at Farmingdale, Monmouth county, N. J., October 3d, 1843. He is Superintendent of the Freehold and Squankum Marl Company, a position he has occupied since April 1st, 1882. Previous to that time he was, for nineteen and a half years, Station Master, jointly, of the New Jersey Southern and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from Howell township for three terms (1879, 1880, 1881), and during his last term was Director of the Board. He was Secretary of the Monmouth County Democratic Executive Committee for the year 1882. Last year he served on the Committees on Railroads and Canals and Soldiers' Home.

1883—Boud, Dem., 2,389; Jewell, 210.

1884—Boud, Dem., 2,265; Gordon, 10; scattering, 3.

Second District.

FRANK E. HEYER.
(Dem., Colts Neck.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Marlboro, Neptune, Atlantic, Ocean, Matawan, Wall and Holmdel.

Mr. Heyer was born in the town of Holmdel, Monmouth county, N. J., September 9th, 1843. He is a dealer in lumber, and formerly followed the vocation of a millwright.

1883—Chattle, Dem., 3,071; Ormerod, Rep., 2,365; Wyckoff, Gr'nb'k, 50.

1884—Heyer, Dem., 3,427; Eaton, Rep., 2,693; scattering, 8.

Third District.

WILLIAM H. GRANT.
(Rep., Red Bank.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Shrewsbury, Middletown, Raritan and Eatontown.

Mr. Grant was born at Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, N. J., in 1820, and is a farmer and horticulturist. He served on the Town Committee and was Township Treasurer for three years.

1883—Stoney, Dem., 1,947; Grant, Rep., 1,851; Loshen, Gr'nb'k, 158.

1884—Grant, Rep., 2,351; Steen, Dem., 2,104.

Morris County.

First District.

George Walker Jenkins.

(Rep., Morristown, or Boonton.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Chatham, Hanover, Morris and Montville.

Mr. Jenkins was born at Catasauqua, Pa., November 7th, 1849, and is a counselor-at-law. When a year old he removed with his parents to Boonton, where he still resides. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1870, and studied law with Parker & Keasbey, Newark, and also for some time at Columbia Law School. He was admitted to practice at the November term, 1873. He spent a few months in Europe, after which he opened an office at Morristown, where he still practices his profession. He was Journal Clerk of the State Senate in 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874. He has been counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris county. He is serving a third term in the House, and last year he was a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Revision of Laws, and Passed Bills.

1883—Jenkins, Rep., 1,791; Mulford, Gr'nb'k, 126; Ball, Pro., 14.

1884—Jenkins, Rep., 1,990; Esten, Pro., 56; Mulford, 104.

Second District.

John Seward Wills.

(Rep., Stanhope.)

The Second Legislative District comprises the townships of Boonton, Jefferson, Pequannock, Rockaway, Mount Olive and Roxbury.

Mr. Wills was born at Drakeville, Morris county, N. J., April 6th, 1836. He is a farmer, and is also engaged in milling and mining business. He is a direct descendant of the Wills family of Quakers, who came to this country in 1620. His great-great-grandfather, Dr. John Wills, surveyed and laid out the city of Philadelphia for William Penn. Mr. Wills now occupies one of the old homesteads, and also owns the other. The original deeds for these properties are nearly two hundred years old, and were executed on parchment. They are treasured as valuable heirlooms of the family. Mr. Wills owns about five thousand acres of land, principally in Morris and Sussex counties. He was educated in the public schools and at Chester Institute, N. J. Under the old system of voting, he was Moderator of his town—strongly Democratic—for five years, and up to the time the system was changed. He has held all important township offices, and has always been a leading man in his community. He has been executor of many valuable estates. He ran ahead of his ticket in each township of his district.

1883—Weaver, Rep., 1,480; Gardner, Dem., 1,068; Wentworth, Pro., 190.

1884—Wills, Rep., 1,914; Young, 128: Smith, 217.

Third District.

ELIAS CHARLES DRAKE.

(Dem., Chester.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Chester, Mendham, Passaic, Randolph and Washington.

Mr. Drake was born in Chester, Morris county, N. J., December 15th, 1852, and is a general merchant. He was elected Township Clerk in 1876, 1877 and 1878, and resigned that office in 1879, when he went to Kansas, but returned home the same year. He was elected a member of the Township Committee in 1880, and was made Treasurer of that body. In 1882, 1883 and 1884 he was elected Assessor of Chester township.

1883—Neighbour, Dem., 1,651; Howell, Rep., 982; Flarty, Gr'nb'k, 105.

1884—Drake, Dem., 1,712; Osborn, 231; Carty, 135; scattering, 16.

Ocean County.

GEORGE GREELEY SMITH.
(Rep., Lakewood.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Mr. Smith was born in Clinton, Worcester county, Mass., January 5th, 1854. He is in the retail dry goods business, at Lakewood, which he has followed for fourteen years. He came to that town when only thirteen years of age, and soon thereafter attended school at Hightstown for two years. He finished a business education in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he graduated in 1870. He then engaged in his present business, in which he has been very successful. At the late election, he carried his own township (Brick) by the largest majority ever given any candidate for public office, and in the county he had the largest majority ever given any Republican candidate since 1872.

1883—Irons, Dem., 1,650; Larrabee, Rep., 1,512; Wood, Gr'nb'k, 41.

1884—Smith, Rep., 2,121; Wilkes, Dem. and Pro., 1,625; scattering, 19.

Passaic County.

First District.

JOHN SCHEELE.
(Rep., Paterson.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of West Milford, Pompton, Wayne, Manchester and Little Falls, and the First Ward of Paterson.

Mr. Scheele was born at Newport, Campbell county, Kentucky, December 27th, 1844, and is a cigar manufacturer. He was Alderman of the First Ward of Paterson for two years.

1883—Mills, Rep., 1,317; Kelly, Dem., 808; Mason, Pro., 60.

1884—Scheele, Rep., 1,865; Rea, Dem., 1,162; Carey, 93.

Second District.

DE WITT C. BOLTON.
(Rep., Paterson.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Second, Third and Sixth Wards of the city of Paterson.

Mr. Bolton was born at Rahway, N. J., June 16th, 1848. His family removed subsequently to Paterson, N. J., where for many years his father was superintendent of one of the largest cotton mills in that city. Mr. Bolton himself worked for a time under his father, but his inclinations tending in another direction he applied himself to the study of the law; without the advantages enjoyed by most young men seeking a profession, but, by his own unaided exertions, backed by an indomitable will, Mr. Bolton was enabled to gain admission to the bar at the June term, 1881, and was licensed as a counselor at the June term, 1884, securing meantime a fair share of practice. Having been an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for the Assembly in 1883, his friends insisted, against his will, upon running him as an independent candidate, when he received more votes than the regular nominee. He has been a prominent member of the Passaic County Republican Executive Committee for several years.

1883—Prall, Dem., 1,301; Brown, Rep., 895; Bolton, Ind. Rep., 1,082; Holly, 38.

1884—Bolton, Rep., 2,251; Prall, Dem., 1,789; Butler, 49; scattering, 19.

Third District.

GEORGE HENRY LOW.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Fourth and Fifth Wards of the city of Paterson, the township of Acquackanonk and the city of Passaic.

Mr. Low was born in Paterson, N. J., February 9th, 1848, and is a merchant. He is a son of Henry M. Low, who was one of Paterson's most successful business men, and who, until his death, was the owner of the "Industry Mills." The father's career was remarkably identified with the birth and history of the Republican party. Long years before the time of Fremont he was a pronounced anti-slavery advocate. He was a Henry Clay Whig until the Whig party ceased to exist. He was one of a band, known as "The Underground Railroad," which was composed of daring young men, who, in defiance of all court decisions, met together to form plans for the freedom of all fugitive slaves. This band was at first composed of Nathaniel Lane, Darius Wells, P. A. H. Van Riper, Henry M. Low and two or three others. They met in the old bank building, in a back room used by the clerk of the town,

but this was deserted, owing to the Dred Scott decision, and the meetings were then held in a room provided by W. H. Langwith. Here many fugitives found a place of safety until they were sent further northward. But two of that little band are now left. Mr. Low was present at the first gathering of men at the Astor House, New York, called together to organize the Republican party. Others from New Jersey were William L. Dayton; Judge Gray, of Camden; T. Y. Kinne and Mr. Conger, of Newark, and John F. Babcock, of New Brunswick. Mr. Low started a weekly paper, called the *Republican*, in Paterson, in the interest of "Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Men." Subsequently he assisted in starting the Paterson Daily and Weekly *Press*. He contributed largely toward the success of the Republican party, and he built the first Republican wigwam in the State. He was, also, a Washingtonian temperance man, and was always known as a kind and generous employer.

The son (the present Assemblyman) received a practical business education, but on the death of his father the factories changed hands, the manufacture of cotton in Paterson was superseded, and the young man drifted into the silk trade, in which he has since been employed. He is connected with the boating clubs of Paterson, and has rowed in numerous contests, singly and with crews, on Dundee lake. He refused all political honors tendered him until he accepted the Assembly nomination, when he was elected by a majority of 694 in a district which, the year before, gave a Democratic majority of 173.

1883—Cadmus, Dem., 1,842; Scott, Rep., 1,669; Bonney, 37.

1884—Low, Rep., 2,513; Knowlden, Dem., 1,819; Brower, 61.

Fourth District.

THOMAS FLYNN.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Fourth Legislative District is composed of the Seventh and Eighth Wards of the city of Paterson.

Mr. Flynn was born in Paterson, January 20th, 1852, and he follows the business of a liquor dealer. Formerly he was a machinist. He has taken a very active part in politics since he was sixteen years of age, and attended all the State conventions of his party since that time. He was chairman of the Passaic county delegation to the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention which nominated Governor Ludlow.

During the last three years he has been chairman of the Passaic County Executive Committee. This position gave Mr. Flynn charge of the local campaign, and the valuable services he rendered to his party during that time are illustrated by the fact of the Republican majority for State Senator having been reduced from 1,900, in 1879, to less than 200 in 1882; also, the Republican majority for Governor in the county from 1,806, in 1880, to 304 in 1883. Mr. Flynn is the only member of the House serving a fourth consecutive term. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1884.

Last year he was chairman of the Committee on Stationery, and a member of the Committees on Unfinished Business, Sinking Fund, and Printing.

1883—Flynn, Dem., 1,641; Dunkerly, Rep., 607; Warr, Gr'nb'k, 19.

1884—Flynn, Dem., 1,426; Keys, Ind. Dem., 776; Rudy, Rep., 661.

Salem County.

JOSEPH D. WHITAKER.
(Rep , Pennsgrove.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Captain Whitaker was born at Cedarville, Cumberland county, N. J., August 18th, 1840, and is a mariner, a vocation which he has always followed. He has been a resident of Pennsgrove for twenty-five years.

1883—Coombs, Rep., 2,676; Barber, Dem., 2,556; Hitchner, Gr'nb'k, 62.

1884—Whitaker, Rep., 3,006; Lecroy, Dem., 2,929; Wilcox, Pro., 184.

Somerset County.

JOHN VETTERLEIN.
(Dem., Plainfield.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Mr. Vetterlein was born in the city of Halle, Saxony, Germany, February 17th, 1847. He is now a book-keeper, but was formerly a hardware dealer. Shortly after his birth, his father emigrated to this country, and embarked in the tobacco business, in Philadelphia, and carried it on until his death, in December, 1857. After the death of his mother, in January,

1859, he went to live with his uncle in Jersey City. In that year he was sent to school in Germany, where he remained about two and a half years; on his return, he attended the public schools in Jersey City, making very marked progress in his studies. In February, 1863, he entered the employ of a wholesale hardware firm in New York, with whom he remained until January, 1864, when, by their advice and through them, he obtained a position in a retail store. In the three years that he was in this place, he advanced from junior to head salesman. Having secured a full knowledge of this branch, and having the offer of a position with the largest retail firm in New York City, he accepted, and during the four years he was with this firm he advanced rapidly to head salesman and buyer, and before arriving to manhood had entire charge and management of one of their principal stores, which position he had to give up in January, 1871, on account of failing health. In May of this year he went to Europe, and while there visited the principal places of renown, taking particular delight in the works and manufactories of those goods pertaining to his business. On his return in November, entirely restored in health, he made arrangements to go into business, and in March, 1872, located in Plainfield. The business here was very successful, but, owing to real estate speculation on the part of his uncle and partner, it was closed up in 1877. Since that time Mr. Vetterlein has devoted his time to keeping books and in the manufacture and introduction of some patented specialties. Although an ardent Democrat, he has never sought office, protesting against his nomination in 1883, and accepting only because no one else would have it, and then only to fill up the ticket, in the face of almost certain defeat. He made alone a most determined canvass, and succeeded in reducing his opponent's majority from 475 in 1882 to 51 in 1883. He accepted the nomination a second time, and was elected by a majority of 132.

1883—Hoffman, Rep., 2,574; Vetterlein, Dem., 2,523.

1884—Vetterlein, Dem., 3,142; Robins, Rep., 3,010; scattering, 19.

Sussex County.

Horatio N. Kinney.

(Dem. Andover.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Mr. Kinney was born in Sparta, Sussex county, N. J., December 19th, 1840. He is a farmer and contractor.

1883—Ross, Dem., 2,801; Loomis, Rep. and Temp., 1,961; Wilson, Gr'nb'k, 138.

1884—Kinney, Dem., 3,456; Hunt, Rep., 2,197; Sandford, 110; Garris, 54.

Union County.

First District.

Peter L. Hughes.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Eighth Wards of the city of Elizabeth.

Mr. Hughes was born in Plainfield, N. J., November 25th, 1857. He is a manufacturer of boilers, and a steam and gas-fitter. Formerly he was a shipping clerk and boiler-maker. He moved from Plainfield to Elizabeth at an early age, and received a common school education at St. Patrick's parochial schools in the latter city. He entered the employment of William A. Morrell as a coal shipping clerk at Port Johnston, and afterwards that of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company as a boiler-maker's apprentice at the shops in Elizabeth. After eight years' service with that company, he formed a co-partnership with Martin Kenely for the manufacture of boilers and as steam and gas-fitters, at which business they are at present employed, under the firm name of Kenely & Hughes.

1883—Byrnes, Dem., 1,770; Bender, Jr., Rep., 1,252; Walch, Gr'nb'k, 226.

1884—Hughes, Dem., 2,412; Cooley, Rep., 1,431; Hayden, 31.

Second District.

William Horace Corbin.

(Rep., Elizabeth.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards of the city of Elizabeth, and the townships of Cranford, Linden, Springfield, Union, New Providence and Summit.

Mr. Corbin was born in the town of McDonough, Chenango county, N. Y., July 12th, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated at Oxford Academy, Oxford, N. Y., at Cornell University and at Columbia College Law School. In 1870 he came to Elizabeth and has resided there ever since. He was

admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, November term, 1874, and as a counselor three years later. From 1876 to 1880, inclusive, he was a member of the Board of Education of Elizabeth, having been elected for three terms, and served five years. In 1881 he published a pamphlet edition of the New Jersey Corporation act, with notes, forms, &c.; a second edition in 1882, and a third in 1883. In 1882 he published "Corbin's Forms," a book of precedents for legal draughtsmen and of procedure under the New Jersey statutes.

1883—Woodruff, Rep., 1,691; Shea, Dem., 1,225; Farron, Gr'nb'k, 102.

1884—Corbin, Rep., 2,069; Woodruff, Dem., 1,848; McLeod, 32; Stanford, 77.

Third District.

JACOB KIRKNER.
(Rep., Plainfield.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards of the city of Rahway, and the townships of Clark, Fanwood, Westfield, and the city of Plainfield.

Mr. Kirkner was born in Bridgeport, Conn., June 21st, 1839. He is a banker and broker in New York City, and was formerly a bank clerk. For the last three years he has been President of the Board of Education of Plainfield, and for eleven years prior to that date he was Secretary of the same Board. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange and Mining and Petroleum Exchange.

1883—Hough, Dem., 1,654; Hall, Rep., 1,615.

1884—Kirkner, Rep., 2,072; Gibby, Dem., 1,866; Burger, 109; Andrews, 69.

Warren County.

First District.

STEPHEN C. LARISON.
(Dem., Hackettstown.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Greenwich, Franklin, Washington, Mansfield, Independence, Allamuchy, Frelinghuysen, and the Second voting Precinct of

Oxford township, and the boroughs of Hackettstown and Washington.

Mr. Larison was born in Morris county, N. J., October 16th, 1836. He is now a coal dealer, but was formerly a merchant miller He has been a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders since May, 1876, until the present time, and has been Director of that body since May, 1878. He was a member of the Common Council of Hackettstown in 1870, 1871 and 1872. In 1878 he was elected by the Reform members as Director, and he at once set upon foot a series of investigations, which exposed the enormous frauds perpetrated by the then "ring." With his administration was inaugurated a system of checks and safeguards in the transaction of county business that made the perpetration of fraud almost impossible. He is now serving a third term in the House.

Last year he served on the Committees on Incidental Expenses, Miscellaneous Business, and Industrial School for Girls.

1883—Larison, Dem., 2,059; Conover, Rep., 1,444; Stires, Gr'nb'k, 63.

1884—Larison, Dem., 2,402; Lukens, Rep., 1,505; Trumbower, Pro., 170; Bryan, Nat., 61.

Second District.

ISAAC WILDRICK.
(Dem., Blairstown.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Pahaquarry, Hardwick, Blairstown, Knowlton, Hope, Harmony, Lopatcong, the First voting District in the township of Oxford, the borough of Belvidere, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards of the town of Phillipsburg.

Mr. Wildrick is the patriarch of the House, having been born March 3d, 1803, in Hardwick township (then), Sussex county, now called Frelinghuysen township, Warren county. He is an auctioneer, and formerly was a farmer and drover, while at the same time following that occupation. In 1827 he was elected Constable, and served as such till 1833. During the last three years of his term he acted as Deputy Sheriff. From 1834 to 1839 he was a Justice of the Peace, and in October, 1839, he was elected Sheriff and served in that office till 1842. A year later he was elected Director of the County Almshouse, a position he held till 1849. He was elected Chosen Freeholder in Blairstown township in 1845 and served till 1848. In the latter year he was elected to Congress, and

re-elected in 1850. He served two terms, to March 4th, 1853. He was elected again as Freeholder from Blairstown, and served three years, from 1856 to 1859.

He was a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and in the Presidential contest of 1861 he was against all fusion, and supported what was known as the straight Douglas electoral ticket. During the late war, while acting as Chosen Freeholder, he was active in raising men and money to put down the rebellion. He has always been largely interested in every enterprise calculated to benefit the community in which he lives. Although in his eighty-second year, and having led such an eventful life, he is still vigorous and in good health. He is the father of Mrs. George B. Swain and Mrs. Carl Lentz, of the city of Newark, and is of German descent.

Last year on his eighty-first birthday he was presented with a testimonial in the shape of a gold-headed cane by the members of the House as a token of their appreciation. He is serving a third term, and in 1884 he was chairman of the Committee on Corporations, and a member of the Committees on Fisheries, Passed Bills, and Soldiers' Home.

1883—Wildrick, Dem., 2,119; Depue, Rep., 851; McCammon, Pro., 752; Flummerfelt, Gr'nb'k, 38.

1884—Wildrick, Dem., 2,948; Armstrong, Rep., 1,342; Schaeffer, Pro., 259; Drake, Nat., 53.

Summary.

HOUSE—REPUBLICANS, 36	DEMOCRATS, 24	=	60
SENATE—REPUBLICANS, 11	DEMOCRATS, 10	=	21
47	34		81

Republican majority on joint ballot, 13.

THE JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

THEODORE RUNYON.

(Term, seven years. Salary, $10,000 per annum.)

Chancellor Theodore Runyon, LL.D., was born at Somerville, Somerset county, N. J., October 25th, 1822, the son of Abraham Runyon, of that town. The family is of Huguenot origin, and was among the original settlers at Piscataway township, Middlesex county, their ancestor being Vincent Rogrison, a Huguenot, who came to this country with the Stelles and other French families. Theodore was educated partly in New Jersey and partly in New York, whither his father removed when the boy was quite young. Having been fitted for college at Plainfield, he became a student at Yale, where he was graduated as A.B. in 1842, and subsequently received his degree as A.M. He began the study of law in the office of Asa Whitehead. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in July term, 1846, and three years later he was called a counselor. He began practice in the city of Newark immediately after his admission, and without intermission continued it in the same place until his appointment as Chancellor, in 1873. For many years he was City Solicitor of Newark. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Militia for the county of Essex, on May 8th, 1857. At the commencement of the war, in 1861, he was appointed Brigadier-General of the First New Jersey Brigade, and this force, moving under his command, was the first fully equipped and organized brigade of troops that went to the defense of Washington. Other States had previously sent regiments and detachments, but to New Jersey belongs the honor of furnishing the first full brigade. President Lincoln issued his call for troops April 15th, 1861. The first company of the New Jersey quota, under that call, was mustered in April 23d. General Runyon received his commission from Governor Olden, and took command April 27th, and on the 30th of that month the quota was declared full. On May 3d, the brigade embarked on the propellers of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The command reported at Washington May 6th, nineteen days after the first man had been mustered. General Runyon served with the brigade until they were mustered out at the end of their term of enlistment, during which they were

engaged on the fortifications of Virginia, opposite Washington, where Fort Runyon (named after him) was erected. He returned home in August, 1861, but before quitting the field he received the thanks of President Lincoln, personally tendered in the presence of the Cabinet, for his services in connection with the New Jersey Brigade. Subsequently, resolutions, complimentary to his patriotism and efficiency as a soldier, were passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, and he was, on February 25th, 1862, appointed, by Governor Olden, Major General by brevet, in compliance with the recommendation of the House of Assembly, in testimony of his patriotic and meritorious services in the field. He was appointed Major-General commanding the National Guard of the State, on April 7th, 1869, and held the position till 1873, when he resigned on accepting the Chancellorship. For many years he had borne a prominent part in the management of the political affairs of the State, as a member of the Democratic party. He was a Presidential Elector in 1860; was elected Mayor of the city of Newark in 1864, and held that office during that and the following year. In August, 1865, he received the nomination of his party for Governor of the State, and, after a very exciting campaign, was defeated by the Republican nominee, Marcus L. Ward, by a majority of 2,789. On April 29th, 1873, he was appointed a member of a commission to prepare amendments to the Constitution of the State, and about the same time was nominated by Governor Parker as Chancellor of the State for a term of seven years. The nomination was accepted by General Runyon, was confirmed by the Senate, and his commission issued, bearing date May 1st, 1873. Upon assuming this office he resigned the Presidency of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Newark, which he held from the organization of the corporation, in 1871. He was re-appointed Chancellor in 1880 for another term of seven years. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from two institutions—the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., on August 15th, 1867; Rutgers College, in 1875. His term expires in 1887.

Vice Chancellors.

(Term, seven years. Salary $5,000 a year, and $10 for each actual day's work.)

Abraham V. Van Fleet, Flemington.

Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet was born in Hillsboro, Somerset county, January 6th, 1831. He was admitted to the bar in

November term, 1852, and made counselor in 1858. He commenced the practice of his profession in Flemington, where he soon built up a large and lucrative business. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor Runyon, and commissioned by Governor Bedle, in 1875, for a term of seven years. He was re-appointed in 1882 for another term. He is considered one of the finest Chancery lawyers in the State. In politics he is a Republicen. His term expires in 1889.

John T. Bird, Trenton.

Vice-Chancellor Bird was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, August 16th, 1829. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and spent three years at a Classical Academy, at Hackettstown. He studied law with Hon. A. G. Richey, then residing at Asbury, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November term, 1855. For three years he practiced at Bloomsbury, this State. In 1863 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hunterdon county by Governor Parker. He then removed to Clinton, and remained there till 1865, when he changed his residence to Flemington. He served one term of five years as Prosecutor of the Pleas. In 1868 he was elected by the Democratic party to Congress, and in 1870 he was re-elected. In 1882 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor, to succeed Hon. Amzi Dodd, who had resigned. He then removed to Trenton, where he now resides. His term expires in 1889.

Justices of the Supreme Court.

(Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is fixed at $7,500 per annum, and that of each Associate Justice at $7,000, together with an extra allowance to each of two per centum for all over 80,000 population in each circuit.)

Mercer Beasley, Trenton.

Chief Justice Beasley, LL.D., was born in Mercer county, N. J., about 1815. He graduated at Princeton College with the class of 1834, which institution has since conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. After leaving college he began his preparation for the New Jersey bar, to which he was admitted in the June term, 1838, and was made counselor in 1842. He practiced his profession in the city of Trenton. In politics an earnest Democrat, he yet avoided taking active part in any of the violent political agitations, but devoted his

talents and energies exclusively to his profession, and soon became recognized as one of the leaders of the New Jersey bar. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Parker Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was re-appointed by Governor Randolph in 1871, and again by Governor McClellan in 1878. His term expires in 1885.

His circuit comprises the counties of Mercer, Warren and Hunterdon. Total population, 133,220.

David Ayres Depue, Newark.

Justice Depue, LL.D., was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., October 27th, 1826. He is of Huguenot descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pahaquarry, Warren county, N. J. The family moved, in 1840, to Belvidere, Warren county. The Justice entered Princeton College in 1843, and he was graduated three years later. He studied law under John M. Sherrard, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he began practice in Belvidere. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Haines. He was re-appointed by Governor Parker in 1873, and was assigned to the then Essex and Union circuit. He then removed to Newark, where he has since resided. In 1880 he was re-appointed by Governor McClellan for another term of seven years. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1874. In politics he is a Republican. His present term expires in 1887.

His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 189,929.

Edward W. Scudder, Trenton.

Justice Scudder was born at Scudder's Falls, Mercer county, August 12th, 1822. He graduated from Princeton College in 1841, and studied law with Hon. W. L. Dayton. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, at the September term, and was made counselor in October, 1848. He was a member of the State Senate from Mercer county for one term of three years, from 1863 to 1865, inclusive, and he was President of that body in the latter year. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1869, when he was appointed by Governor Randolph one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. In 1876 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and again, in 1883, by Governor Ludlow. His term expires in 1890. He is a Democrat in politics.

His circuit is composed of the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex. Total population, 107,824.

Bennet Van Syckel, Trenton.

Justice Van Syckel was born April 17th, 1830, in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was prepared for college at Easton, Pa., entered Princeton College in 1843, and graduated in 1846, in the same class with David A. Depue, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Immediately after graduating he entered the law office of Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, in which he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1851. He at once began the practice of his profession at Flemington. In 1869 he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and was re-appointed in 1876, and again in 1883. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1890.

His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Ocean. Total population, 70,026.

Manning M. Knapp, Hackensack.

Justice Knapp was born in Bergen county, in 1823. He was admitted to the bar in July term, 1846, and was made counselor in 1850. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1875, when he was appointed by Governor Bedle as one of the Supreme Court Justices. In 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the county of Hudson. Total population, 187,944.

Jonathan Dixon, Jersey City.

Justice Dixon was born in the city of Liverpool, England, July 6th, 1839. He remained there until his eighth year, and attended the public schools for two or three years. His family then removed to Marypont, Cumberland county, in the same country, where his education was continued. His father came to the United States in 1848, and his family followed him two years later, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J. Jonathan became an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, a lawyer, who suffered from blindness, and to him the lad acted as attendant and amanuensis for nearly five years, or until September, 1855. In that year he entered Rutgers College, and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then entered the law office of his former tutor, Warren Hardenbergh, and studied there for twelve months. Upon Mr. Hardenbergh removing to New York, Mr. Dixon then entered the office of George R. Dutton, and subsequently that of Robert Adrain, all of these gentlemen being members of

the bar of New Brunswick. While studying law, he taught school as a means of livelihood. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1862, and three years later as a counselor. After being admitted as an attorney, he moved to Jersey City and entered the law office of E. B. Wakeman, in a clerical capacity, and in the spring of 1864 he formed a copartnership with his employer, which lasted one year. For five years he practiced by himself, and then formed a copartnership with Gilbert Collins. In April, 1875, he was appoined as Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Bedle, and in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. He is a Republican in politics, and was the candidate of his party for Governor in 1883, when he was defeated by Governor Abbett. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Bergen. Total population, 105,646.

Alfred Reed, Camden.

Justice Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School, in 1856, and the Model School, at Trenton, in 1857–8, entering Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, Poughkeepsie, New York, and in the summer of 1862, admitted to the practice of law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of law, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1864. In the spring of 1865 he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which he was made President. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869, he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. In politics he is a Democrat. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Total population, 90,735.

Joel Parker, Freehold.

Justice Parker was born November 24th, 1816, in Monmouth county, in the immediate neighborhood of the old battle-ground, and is a son of Charles Parker, one of the leading men of the State, and who filled many positions of honor and trust during his life-time, having been State Treas-

urer for sixteen successive years, Sheriff of Monmouth county for one term, and member of the State Assembly for five successive years. Joel received his early education in Trenton, and afterwards he managed a farm for his father, in Monmouth county, for two or three years. He then entered Princeton College, and graduated from that institution in 1839. He entered the law office of the late Chancellor Green, where he pursued his studies until 1842, when he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of his profession in Freehold, where he has since continued to reside. In 1844 he first took an active part in political matters, and in 1847 he was elected to the Assembly from Monmouth county. He became the leader of his party in the House, and soon acquired a State reputation. In 1851 he declined being a candidate, and soon afterward he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth county, a position he filled for five years. In 1860 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and was one of the three Northern electors who cast their votes for Stephen A. Douglass for the Presidency. For several years prior to the Civil War he had been Brigadier-General of the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade, and in 1861 he was nominated by Governor Olden as Major-General of the five counties of Monmouth, Ocean, Mercer, Union and Middlesex, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1862 he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket over Marcus L. Ward by 14,597 majority. During his administration he established for himself an undying record as "War Governor of New Jersey." In 1868 his State delegation in the National Democratic Convention, in New York, cast the full vote of New Jersey on every ballot for him as President of the United States. He was again elected Governor in the fall of 1871. He manifested a deep interest in the Centennial celebration, and in all other matters of national and State pride. He was appointed by Governor Bedle Attorney-General in 1875, but only served part of a year. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor McClellan a Justice of the Supreme Court for a regular term of seven years. He is a Democrat in politics. His term expires in 1887.

His circuit consists of the counties of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 144,230.

William J. Magie, Elizabeth.

Justice Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Elizabeth, and was also a native of the same town. He

entered Princeton College in 1852, and graduated in 1855. He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856, and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another copartnership with Mr. Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He was connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and acted as counsel to several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875, for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. His term expires in 1887. In politics he is a Republican.

His circuit consists of Morris, Sussex and Somerset counties. Total population, 101,562.

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

HENRY C. KELSEY, Trenton.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the *Jersey Herald;* was Postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in Sussex county, for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office July 1st, 1870. His term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate for a full term, which expired in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for another full term, which expired April 6th, 1881. Governor Ludlow nominated him for another term of five years, and the Senate refusing to confirm the nomination, the Governor appointed Mr. Kelsey to fill the vacancy for one year. In 1882 Governor Ludlow again nominated him for another term of five years, and he was confirmed by a Republican Senate.

His salary is $6,000 per year, and his present term expires April 6th, 1887.

By virtue of his office, Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Board of Bank Commissioners; Clerk of the Board of State

Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library; Scientific School Commissioner, and State Commissioner of Insurance.

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

Mr. JOSEPH D. HALL is Assistant Secretary of State. He "shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law on the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

GEORGE M. WRIGHT, Bordentown.

Mr. Wright was born at New Shoreham, Rhode Island, in the year 1817. He was educated in a select school at Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., whither he had removed in his nineteenth year. He resided there for two or three years, and removed to New York City in 1841. He took a steamboat agency, and in 1854 was one of the three partners who bought a line of steamboats. In 1852 he removed to New Brunswick, and three years later to Bordentown, where he has resided ever since. In 1865 he was elected State Senator for Burlington county. For eight or nine years he was Inspector and Collector of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, during the Camden and Amboy administration. He has been a Director of the Bordentown Bank for seven years. In 1876 he was elected State Treasurer in Joint Meeting of the two Houses of the Legislature, and in 1879 he was re-elected to the same position, and again in 1882.

His term expires on March 4th, 1885. His salary is $4,000 per year, and $500 additional as State Prison Inspector.

State Comptroller.

EDWARD J. ANDERSON, Trenton.

Edward J. Anderson, the present Comptroller of the Treasury, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, December 15th, 1830. After receiving a common school education, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, Pa., until the

breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when he returned to his native State and accepted the position of principal assistant in the Adjutant-General's Department of the State, which position he occupied until the close of the war, when he resigned and engaged in business in New York City, retaining his residence, however, in New Jersey. In 1871 the office of Comptroller of the Treasury passed into the hands of the Republicans, and Mr. Anderson, after urgent solicitation, consented to accept the position of first assistant in the department. This position he occupied for nine years, and until 1880, when, the office of Comptroller becoming vacant, he was chosen by the Republican Legislature as the head of the department.

By virtue of his office the Comptroller is a member of the following boards: Inspectors of the State Prison, Trustees of the Fund for the Support of Public Schools, State Board of Education, Commissioners of the State Library, Commissioners of Railroad Taxation, Commissioners of Savings Banks, Commissioners of the Agricultural College Fund, and Board of Trustees of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, provided for by an act of the Legislature of 1882. Of the latter Board the present Comptroller is also Treasurer. All of these positions involve the performance of arduous duties, and to none of them is any compensation attached, excepting five hundred dollars ($500) per annum for the performance of the duties of Inspector of the State Prison.

Previous to his election as Comptroller, Mr. Anderson had never sought any public office, nor has he held any excepting that of Commissioner of Fisheries, which he accepted in 1877, at the solicitation of Governor McClellan, and held for five years.

The term of office of the Comptroller is three years.

Attorney-General.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Trenton.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton, August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the April term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counselor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome by President Buchanan. He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his

native land, and recommenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term, when he returned to Trenton and recommenced the practice of law.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature, which was adopted.

He has been a delegate to several National Democratic Conventions, including that of 1884, in Chicago, which nominated President Cleveland.

He was appointed Attorney-General of the State for a term of five years, on April 8th, 1877, and in 1882 he was reappointed. His salary is $7,000 per year, with an annual allowance of $1,500 for clerical assistants. His present term expires in 1887.

Adjutant-General.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Trenton.

William S. Stryker was born at Trenton, N. J., June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law, and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," he entered the military service of the country, in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and A. D. C. to Major-General Gillmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently, he was transferred to the North, on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department, U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service during the war, and, resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed upon the staff of the Executive of New Jersey. On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major-General, for long and

meritorious services, February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1866, was at one time President of the Trenton Banking Company, is a member of a large number of State and county historical societies, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

His salary is $1,200 per year.

Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS PERRINE, Trenton.

Lewis Perrine was born in Freehold township, Monmouth county, September 14th, 1815, and attended the Lawrenceville High School, from which he graduated and entered Princeton College in 1835, graduating with the class of 1838. He studied law with Hons. Garret D. Wall and James S. Green, at Princeton. He settled in Trenton in 1841, and was appointed and served as Military Secretary to Governor Fort. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Price in 1854, and was commissioned Quartermaster-General, *vice* Samuel R. Hamilton, deceased, September 22d, 1855. His services during the late war, which were both arduous and trying, were executed with rare ability and expedition. The State of New Jersey having more troops in the field than the regular forces of the United States, made the duties of the office very laborious, requiring much skill and endurance in their execution. For meritorious services in the discharge of the same, he was made Brevet Major-General by the Senate, on recommendation of Governor Parker, in 1865.

General Perrine still holds the office of Quartermaster-General, and is, besides, acting Paymaster-General of the State.

His salary is $1,200 per year.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, N. J. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public

man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and been a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the regular army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and the father of Dr. Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the regular army, who died in 1838 from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders (Scotch and Irish) who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas and Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 Treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned upon entering on the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a Director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858, his friends of the First District presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from this district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870, Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First District. The district usually gave 3,700 Republican majority, and that year about 1,500 colored voters were added, making nearly 6,000 to overcome, but he was defeated by only 1,800 votes. This was the first inroad made upon the large Republican majority in the district. In the Gubernatorial Convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes as a candidate for Governor—the entire strength of his district. In 1872, he was appointed, by Governor Parker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1877 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee; and again, in 1882, he was similarly honored by Governor Ludlow and the Senate, thus giving him a third term. His present term expires in 1887.

Clerk in Chancery.

GEORGE S. DURYEE, Trenton.

Mr. Duryee was born in the city of Newark in 1850, and is a son of the late Peter S. Duryee, of that city. After being engaged in business for some three years, in Newark, Mr. Duryee entered Rutgers College, New Jersey, at which institution he was graduated in 1872. He then entered the law office of Messrs. McCarter & Keen, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1875, and as counselor in 1878, and practiced his profession in Newark. In 1877, he was elected to the House of Assembly from the Fourth District of Essex county, which, though largely Republican, he carried by a handsome majority, which was increased at his re-election the following year. During his legislative career, he took a prominent part in the proceedings of the House, both in the committees and on the floor. In 1878, he received the caucus nomination of the Democratic party, which was then in the minority, for the Speakership. In 1881, he was nominated by Governor Ludlow as Clerk in Chancery, for a term of five years, and the Senate, although largely Republican, unanimously and unhesitatingly confirmed the nomination.

His term expires in March, 1886.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ELLIS A. APGAR, Trenton.

Ellis A. Apgar was born at Peapack, Somerset county, N. J., March 20th, 1836; received his preparatory education in the public school of his native village, and graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School in 1857. He then engaged in teaching, and, in 1862, entered Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1866. A few months previous to his graduation, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School. On the creation of the State Board of Edution, in 1866, Mr. Apgar was appointed State Superintendent. By his efforts, the supervision of the schools was transferred from the Town Superintendents to the County Superintendents, and he was instrumental in securing the vote of the Legislature which made the schools free by the levy of an annual State tax. He has done much towards the improvement of the school buildings, furniture, apparatus, &c. The value of school property has risen during his administration from $1,645,000 to $6,350,807.

State Prison Keeper.

PATRICK HENRY LAVERTY, Trenton.

Mr. Laverty was born in Ireland, about fifty-two years ago, and when but six years of age he, with his father and mother, came to this country. Shortly after their arrival they located at Saugerties, on the Hudson, where they established themselves in business. Patrick, the youngest of the family, after attending the village schools for many years, was sent to a high educational institute at Sheffield Plains, Massachusetts. There he remained until the death of his father, which occurred when he was about sixteen years of age. It was the intention of Mr. Laverty's father to educate his son for some professional pursuit, but after the death of the old gentleman, young Laverty determined to abandon his collegiate course and enter upon mercantile pursuits. He went to New York City, where he engaged in business. He worked hard in various positions until, in 1851, he was appointed to a most responsible place in the Adams Express Company. He acted as treasure messenger for the company in California, his route extending from San Francisco to Chagres, Isthmus of Panama. At that time the duties of that office required a man who could be relied upon under all circumstances, and who was possessed of great judgment and courage. Mr. Laverty filled the bill exactly, and when, in 1853, he resigned to come East, the severance of his connection with the company was greatly deplored by its officials. Before leaving San Francisco, a banquet was tendered him, and more than one hundred of his former colleagues and prominent citizens did honor to the occasion. During his services with the company, he carried millions of dollars in treasure, and, although his path was constantly beset by banditti and the worst of cut-throats, he never lost a single dollar. The company honored him with testimonials of the highest order. He returned once more to the village of Saugerties, where he married Miss Annie Masterson, and for over twenty-six years she has been to him a most devoted wife and an exemplary mother to his children. He was engaged for a short time in the grocery business, at Saugerties, and subsequently, in New York City, in the manufacture of clothing for the California trade. In 1860 he removed with his family to Jersey City, where he became engaged in the crockery business. Subsequently, he accepted the chief clerkship of the eastern division of the Erie Railway, a position which he held with credit to himself for many years. In 1871 he was elected as Assessor in the Second Dis-

trict of Jersey City, and shortly afterwards he was appointed one of the Directors of the Board of Education. He filled the latter office for two terms, and declined a nomination for a third. In 1874 he was elected Sheriff of Hudson county by a majority of 2,700 votes, and held that office for four years. In 1876 he was elected as a Delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and whilst there he was an ardent supporter of ex-Governor Joel Parker for the Presidential nomination. In that year he worked hard and unceasingly for the election of the Democratic ticket, headed by Tilden and Hendricks. At every election since, he took a leading part, and every Democratic victory won in the State owed much to his indefatigable exertions. Owing to dissensions in the ranks of his own party, he was defeated for Congress in 1878. In March, 1881, he was nominated by Governor Ludlow for the office of State Prison Keeper, for a term of five years. The Senate refused to confirm the nomination, and subsequently the Governor appointed Mr. Laverty to fill the vacancy. In 1882 Governor Ludlow nominated him for a regular term of five years, and he was confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Laverty made one of the best Sheriffs Hudson county ever had, and already he has proved himself to be an excellent Prison Keeper.

His salary is $3,500 per year, and his term expires in 1887.

State Librarian.

MORRIS R. HAMILTON, Trenton.

Col. Hamilton was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex county, N. J., May 24th, 1820, and is the son of the late Gen. Samuel R. Hamilton, of Trenton, who was Quartermaster-General of the State for twenty-five years, being the immediate predecessor of Gen. Lewis Perrine in that office. He was of Scotch descent, Col. Hamilton being a great-grandson of John Hamilton, Provincial Governor of New Jersey, from 1736 to 1747, and of Andrew Robeson, Surveyor-General of the Province at the same time—both being Scotch emigrants. The State Librarian was educated at the old Trenton Academy, Lawrenceville High School and Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1839. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced in Camden two years, and in Philadelphia two years, in addition to being employed in the Philadelphia Post Office, from 1844 to 1849, when he resigned to take editorial charge of the Trenton *True*

American, which he conducted until 1853, when it was sold to Judge Naar. Since that time he has been professionally connected with the press of New Jersey, New York, Missouri and Pennsylvania, having occupied editorial positions upon the New York *National Democrat*, the *Sussex Herald*, the *Camden Democrat*, *Newark Journal*, *Sussex Record*, *Kansas City News*, *Elizabeth Herald* and *Philadelphia Record*, during a period of thirty-five years. He obtained the title of Colonel by serving upon Governor Fort's staff, from 1851 to 1854. He was elected State Librarian, by the Commissioners, February 27th, 1884, for a term of five years. His salary is $1,500 per annum.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

DEMOCRATIC.

At Large—Henry C. Kelsey, Trenton, Mercer; Gottfried Krueger, Newark, Essex; Rufus Blodgett, Manchester, Ocean; Manning Freeman, Metuchen, Middlesex.

First District—Richard S. Jenkins, Camden.

Second District—George O. Vanderbilt, Princeton, Mercer.

Third District—John H. Laird, Eatontown, Monmouth.

Fourth District—Samuel T. Smith, Waterloo, Sussex.

Fifth District—Absalom B. Woodruff, Paterson.

Sixth District—James Smith, Jr., Newark.

Seventh District—E. P. C. Lewis, Hoboken.

President, Rufus Blodgett; Treasurer, George O. Vanderbilt; Secretary, John H. Laird.

REPUBLICAN.

At Large—Frederic A. Potts, Pittstown, Hunterdon; Vacancy; George A. Halsey, Newark; Garret A. Hobart, Paterson.

First District—Charles W. Starr, Woodbury, Gloucester; Charles A. Butts, Camden.

Second District—Barton F. Thorp, Crosswicks, Burlington; Edward J. Anderson, Trenton.

Third District—Chilion Robbins, Freehold, Monmouth; Seth B. Ryder, Elizabeth.

Fourth District—William A. Stiles, Deckertown, Sussex; Charles A. Skillman, Lambertville.

Fifth District—John E. Miller, Englewood, Bergen; Henry W. Miller, Morristown.

Sixth District—Joseph L. Munn, Newark; John D. Harrison, Newark.

Seventh District—William T. Hoffman, Jersey City; John J. Toffey, Jersey City.

President, Garret A. Hobart; Treasurer, John J. Toffey; Secretary, John Y. Foster.

MEMBERS OF THE
ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH LEGISLATURE
OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

With Post Office Address and Expiration of Term of Senators.

SENATE.

County.	*Name.*	*P. O Address.*
Atlantic	JOHN J. GARDNER, R , 1887	Atlantic City.
Bergen	EZRA MILLER, D., 1887	Mahwah.
Burlington	HEZEKIAH B. SMITH, D.. 1886	Smithville.
Camden	RICHARD N HERRING, R., 1888	Chews Land'g.
Cape May	WATERS B MILLER, D., 1886	Cape May City.
Cumberland	ISAAC T. NICHOLS, R , 1887	Bridgeton.
Essex	FREDERICK S. FISH, R., 1888	Newark.
Gloucester	STACY L PANCOAST, R., 1888	Mullica Hill.
Hudson	WM. BRINKERHOFF, D., 1887	Jersey City.
Hunterdon	JOHN CARPENTER, Jr , D., 1886	Clinton.
Mercer	GEO O. VANDERBILT, D., 1887	Princeton.
Middlesex	ABRAHAM V SCHENCK, R., 1886	New Brunsw'k.
Monmouth	THOMAS G CHATTLE, D., 1888	Long Branch.
Morris	JAMES C. YOUNGBLOOD, R., 1887	Morristown.
Ocean	GEORGE T. CRANMER, R , 1887	Barnegat.
Passaic	JOHN W. GRIGGS, R., 1886	Paterson.
Salem	WYATT W. MILLER, R., 1888	Salem.
Somerset	LEWIS A THOMPSON, R., 1888	Somerville.
Sussex	LEWIS COCHRAN, D., 1886	Newton.
Union	ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON, D., 1888	Plainfield.
Warren	JAMES E. MOON, D., 1888	Phillipsburg.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

County.	*No. District.*	*Name.*	*P. O. Address.*
Atlantic		EDWARD NORTH, R	Hammonton.
Bergen	1st Dist.	EBEN WINTON, D	Hackensack.
	2d Dist.	PETER ACKERMAN, R	Ridgewood.
Burlington	1st Dist.	THEODORE BUDD, D	Pemberton.
	2d Dist.	ALLEN H. GANGEWER, R	Burlington.
	3d Dist.	THOMAS J. ALCOTT, R	Mount Holly.
Camden	1st Dist.	E. AMBLER ARMSTRONG, R	Camden.
	2d Dist.	BENJAMIN M. BRAKER, R	Camden.
	3d Dist.	HENRY M. JEWETT, R	Winslow.
Cape May		JESSE D. LUDLAM, D	S. Dennisville.

County.	No. District.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Cumberland	1st Dist.	JEREMIAH H. LUPTON, R.	Bridgeton.
	2d Dist.	WILSON BANKS, R.	Port Elizabeth.
Essex	1st Dist	GEORGE B HARRISON, R.	Caldwell.
	2d Dist	DAVID A BELL, R.	Orange.
	3d Dist	EDWARD Q KEASBEY, R.	Newark.
	4th Dist	HENRY M DOREMUS, R.	Newark.
	5th Dist.	R WAYNE PARKER, R	Newark.
	6th Dist	FRANKLIN MURPHY, R.	Newark.
	7th Dist	WILLIAM E O'CONNOR, D.	Newark.
	8th Dist.	CHARLES HOLZWARTH, R.	Newark.
	9th Dist.	AUGUSTUS F. R. MARTIN, R.	Newark.
	10th Dist.	WILLIAM HARRIGAN, D.	Newark.
Gloucester		JOB S. HAINES, R.	Mickleton.
Hudson	1st Dist.	CORNELIUS S. SEE, R.	Jersey City.
	2d Dist.	THOMAS H. KELLY, D.	Jersey City.
	3d Dist.	SAMUEL D. DICKINSON, R.	Jersey City.
	4th Dist.	EDWIN O CHAPMAN, D.	Jersey City.
	5th Dist.	ISAAC ROMAINE, R.	Jersey City.
	6th Dist	JOHN W. HECK, R.	Jersey City.
	7th Dist	JAMES J CLARK, D.	Jersey City.
	8th Dist.	JOHN WADE, D	Jersey City.
	9th Dist.	JOHN C. BESSON, D.	Hoboken.
	10th Dist.	FREDERICK FRAMBACH, Jr., R.	Jersey City.
Hunterdon	1st Dist.	JOHN C. ARNWINE, D.	Baptisttown.
	2d Dist.	CHESTER WOLVERTON, D.	Clinton.
Mercer	1st Dist.	A JUDSON RUE, R.	Dutch Neck.
	2d Dist.	BENJAMIN F. CHAMBERS, R.	Trenton.
	3d Dist.	JOHN CAMINADE, D	Trenton.
Middlesex	1st Dist	EDWARD S. SAVAGE, D.	Woodbridge.
	2d Dist	JOHN MARTIN, D	South Amboy.
	3d Dist.	ROBERT CARSON, R.	New Brunsw'k.
Monmouth	1st Dist.	CHARLES H BOUD, D	Farmingdale.
	2d Dist.	FRANK E. HEYER, D.	Colts Neck.
	3d Dist	WILLIAM H. GRANT, R.	Red Bank.
Morris	1st Dist	GEORGE W. JENKINS, R.	Morristown.
	2d Dist.	JOHN SEWARD WILLS, R.	Stanhope.
	3d Dist.	ELIAS C DRAKE, D.	Chester.
Ocean		GEORGE G. SMITH, R.	Lakewood.
Passaic	1st Dist.	JOHN SCHEELE, R.	Paterson.
	2d Dist	DEWITT C. BOLTON, R.	Paterson.
	3d Dist.	GEORGE H LOW, R.	Paterson.
	4th Dist.	THOMAS FLYNN, D.	Paterson.
Salem		JOSEPH D WHITAKER, R.	Pennsgrove.
Somerset		JOHN VETTERLEIN, D.	Plainfield.
Sussex		HORATIO N KINNEY, D.	Andover.
Union	1st Dist.	PETER L HUGHES, D	Elizabeth.
	2d Dist	WILLIAM H CORBIN, R.	Elizabeth.
	3d Dist.	JACOB KIRKNER, R.	Plainfield.
Warren	1st Dist.	STEPHEN C LARISON, D.	Hackettstown.
	2d Dist.	ISAAC WILDRICK, D.	Blairstown.

SENATE—REPUBLICANS	11	DEMOCRATS	10 = 21
HOUSE—REPUBLICANS	36	DEMOCRATS	24 = 60
	47		34

Republican majority on joint ballot, 13.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President—Chester A. Arthur, of New York.

Acting Vice-President—George F. Edmunds, of Vermont.

Secretary of State—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Maryland.

Secretary of the Interior—Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Secretary of War—Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire.

Postmaster-General—Frank Hatton, of Iowa.

Attorney-General—Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio.

Associate Justices—Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa; Stephen J. Field, of California; Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey; William B. Woods, of Georgia; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Stanley Mathews, of Ohio; Samuel Blatchford, of New York; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts.

Retired Justices—Noah H. Swayne, Ohio; William Strong, Pennsylvania; Ward Hunt, New York. $10,000 each a year.

Court Term commences first Monday in December of each year, at Washington.

Salaries—The President, $50,000. The Vice-President and each member of the Cabinet, $8,000. The Chief Justice, $10,500. Each Justice, $10,000.

President-elect—Grover Cleveland, of New York.

Vice-President-elect—Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Leon Abbett; term expires 1887.
Private Secretary to the Governor—Willard C. Fisk.
Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey, 1887.
Assistant Secretary of State—Joseph D. Hall, 1887.
Treasurer—George M. Wright, 1885.
Comptroller—Edward J. Anderson, 1883, (held over.)
Attorney-General—John P. Stockton, 1887.
Adjutant-General—William S. Stryker.
Assistant Adjutant-General—S. Meredith Dickinson.
Quartermaster-General—Lewis Perrine.
Inspector-General—Willoughby Weston.
Inspector-General of Rifle Practice—Bird W. Spencer.
Major-General—(Vacancy.)
Chancellor—Theodore Runyon, 1887.
Vice-Chancellors—{ Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1889. / John T. Bird, 1889.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee, 1887.
Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court—Alfred Lawshe.
Clerk in Chancery—George S. Duryee, 1886.
Chancery Reporter—John H. Stewart, 1887.
Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, 1888.
State Librarian—Morris R. Hamilton, 1889.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ellis A. Apgar.
State Geologist—George H. Cook.
Chief of Bureau of Statistics—James Bishop, 1888.
Inspector Children's Labor—Lawrence T. Fell, 1886.
Secretary State Board of Health—Ezra M. Hunt, M. D.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley, 1885.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Manning M. Knapp, 1889; Edward W. Scudder, 1890; Bennet Van Syckel, 1890; David A. Depue, 1887; Alfred Reed, 1889; Jonathan Dixon, 1889; Joel Parker, 1887; William J. Magie, 1887.

Court of Errors and Appeals—The Justices of the Supreme Court, and Lay Judges Hendrick H. Brown, 1890; William Paterson, 1888; John Clement, 1888; Jonathan S. Whitaker, 1887; Martin Cole, 1885; Caleb S. Green, 1886. Clerk, the Secretary of State.

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State.

District Court Judges—Camden, Richard T. Miller, 1887; Elizabeth, Patrick H. Gilhooley, 1887; Hoboken, Fred. B.

Ogden, 1887; Jersey City, Allan L. McDermott, 1888; Bennington F. Randolph, 1887; Newark, Thomas S. Henry, 1885; J. Frank Fort, 1888; Paterson, John Hopper, 1887; Trenton, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr., 1887.

United States Senators—John R. McPherson, William J. Sewell.

Representatives in Forty-ninth Congress—1st Dist., George Hires; 2d, James Buchanan; 3d, Robert S. Green; 4th, James N. Pidcock; 5th, W. W. Phelps; 6th, Herman Lehlbach; 7th, W. McAdoo.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney-General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, the Trustees and Treasurer of the Normal School, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Fisheries—Richard S. Jenkins, 1888; William Wright, 1888; Francis M. Ward, *ad interim, vice* Morford, resigned.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—Alvah A. Clark, 1885; Joseph L. Bodine, 1885; Secretary, Benjamin Naar.

Riparian Commissioners—Miles Ross, *ad interim, vice* Mott, deceased; Amzi Dodd, Bennington F. Randolph, Arthur G. Ogilby. (Not limited as to time.)

Commissioners of Pilotage—T. Robinson Warren, 1885; Pitney Curtis, 1885; Simeon R. Toby, 1885; William M. Gamble, 1886; James Parker, 1886; Thomas S. Negus, 1887; Robert Simonson, 1887.

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis, 1887; Franklin Gauntt, 1889; Ezra M. Hunt, 1891; E. A. Osborne, 1885; E. S. Atwater, 1886; Cyrus F. Brackett, 1888; Albert R. Leeds, 1890.

Commissioner of Railroad Taxation—Robert A. Sheppard.

State Board of Assessors—Edward Bettle, 1885; Abraham M. Reynolds, 1886; Alexander G. Cattell, 1887; Allan L. McDermott, 1888.

Commissioner of Insurance—Secretary of State, *ex officio.*

State Director of Joint Companies—Charles A. Butts. (Yearly.)

Surveyor-General of West Jersey—Franklin Woolman, Burlington.

Surveyor-General of East Jersey—George H. Cook, New Brunswick.

Managers of Morristown Asylum—James S. Green, 1886; Hugh C. Hendry, *vice* Vanderpool, 1888; George A. Halsey, 1887; Hiram C. Clark, 1886; Henry D. Winton, *ad interim*, *vice* Ackerson, Jr., resigned, 1888; John W. Jackson, *ad interim*, *vice* Cutler, resigned, 1885; Josiah Meeker, 1887; Samuel S. Clark, 1885; Edward T. Bell, 1884 (holding over); Theodore R. Varick, 1889. Acting Superintendent and Physician—Edward E. Smith.

Managers of Trenton Asylum—Samuel M. Hamill, 1885; William Elmer, 1886; Chester Van Syckel, 1886; Caleb S. Green, 1884; D. McLean Forman, 1887; Joseph H. Bruere, 1885; Garrit S. Cannon, 1884; James Bishop, 1887; Benjamin F. Carter, 1888; Isaac Stephens, 1888. Superintendent and Physician—John W. Ward.

Trustees of Normal School—William L. Newell, 1886; Morris H. Stratton, 1885; James B. Woodward, 1885; Cornelius Shepherd, 1886; Benjamin Williamson, 1886; Gilbert Combs, 1885; Rynier H. Veghte, 1885; Thomas Lawrence, 1886; John H. Van Kirk, 1886; William H. Gillen, 1885; Moses Bigelow, *ad interim*, *vice* Whitehead, deceased, 1885; Edward Goeller, 1886; Charles K. Imbrie, 1885; Bennington F. Randolph, 1886. Principal—Washington Hasbrouck.

Trustees of Deaf and Dumb Asylum—The Governor, Comptroller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Marcus Beach, 1885; Theodore W. Morris, 1887; Richard L. Howell, 1887; Thomas T. Kinney, 1885; W. W. L. Phillips, 1886; Henry B. Crosby, 1886; Samuel Rhinehart, 1888, and James M. Seymour, 1888.

Inspectors of State Prison—The Comptroller and Treasurer (*ex officio*), John F. Post, Albert Hoffman, *ad interim*, *vice* Andrew Kerr, deceased; Barclay Griscomb, all in 1885. Supervisor—Charles B. Moore. Keeper—Patrick H. Laverty.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—Thomas S. R. Brown, 1887; Samuel L. Baily, 1886; Rudolphus Bingham, 1886; Jeremiah O'Rourke, 1887; George C. Maddock, 1887; Edward H. Stokes, 1885.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—Richard A. Donnelly, 1885; Patrick Farrelly, 1887; Nathan T. Stratton, 1887; Nathaniel S. Rue, 1885; Augustus A. Hardenbergh, 1886; Moses S. Higbie, 1886.

Council of State Charities and Corrections—Governor Abbett, President (*ex officio*); Jesse H. Diverty, Cape May, 1885; Benjamin Edge, Hudson, 1886; Robert A. Haley, Passaic, 1887; Henry Fredericks, Camden, 1888; Jesse A. Clark, Hudson, 1889; W. S. Throckmorton, Monmouth, 1890.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS, WITH THE DATE OF THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR TERM OF OFFICE, TIME OF HOLDING COURTS, &c.

County Collectors' term of office is one year. The date of expiration of term of office of President Judge, who is one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, will be found under that head in the List of State Officers.

Atlantic County.

County Seat—Mays Landing. Population, 744.

Sheriff—Charles R. Lacy, 1887.
Coroners—Charles Souder, 1886; John T. Irving, 1887.
County Clerk—Lorenzo A. Down, 1885.
Surrogate—John S. Risley, 1887.
County Collector—Allen B. Endicott.
President Judge—Alfred Reed.
Lay Judges—Enoch Cordery, 1887; Joseph Scull, 1888; Richard J. Byrnes, 1886.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Joseph Thompson, 1888.
Terms of Court—April, September, December—second Tuesday.

Bergen County.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, 4,248.

Sheriff—James D. Brinkerhoff, 1887.
Coroners—Jacob J. Demarest, 1886; John T. Demund, 1886, and Cornelius D. Schor, 1887.
County Clerk—Samuel Taylor, 1885.
Surrogate—David A. Pell, 1888.
County Collector—John W. Bogart.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon.
Law Judge—William E. Skinner, 1888.
Lay Judges—Garret G. Ackerson, 1887; Aaron G. Garrison, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—A. D. Campbell, 1885.
Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second Tuesday; and December, first Tuesday.

Burlington County.

County Seat—Mount Holly.

Sheriff—Edward Emley, 1887.
Coroners—Joshua Taylor, 1886; Samuel Carr and Ezra Lippincott, 1887.
County Clerk—Levi French, 1888.
Surrogate—John R. Howell, 1886.
Auditor—W. H. Antrim.
County Collector—Joseph Powell.
President Judge—Joel Parker.
Lay Judges—Benjamin F. Lee, 1887; Clayton A. Black, 1888; James O. Glasgow, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Chas. E. Hendrickson, 1885.
Terms of Court—April, September and December—third Tuesday.

Camden County.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 41,659.

Sheriff—Richard F. Smith, 1887.
Coroners—Philip H. Beale, Henry H. Davis and Edwin Tomlinson, 1887.
County Clerk—Joseph C. Hollinshead, 1885.
Register of Deeds—Jehu Evans, 1885.
Surrogate—David B. Brown, 1886.
County Collector—Morris Hallock.
President Judge—Joel Parker.
Law Judge—Charles T. Reed, 1887.
Lay Judges—Isaiah Woolston, 1888; John Gaunt, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Wilson H. Jenkins, 1889.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in January, May and October.

Cape May County.

County Seat—Cape May. Population, 1,699.

Sheriff—William H. Benezet, 1887.
Coroners—J. Stratton Ware, Isaac M. Downs and Thomas R. Gandy, 1887.
County Clerk—Jonathan Hand, 1890.
Surrogate—William Hildreth, 1887.
County Collector—David T. Smith.
President Judge—Alfred Reed.

Lay Judges—Jesse H. Diverty, 1887; Somers Gandy, 1888; Downs Edmunds, *ad interim*, *vice* Reeves, deceased.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Jonas S. Miller, 1888.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April and September, third Tuesday in December.

Cumberland County.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 8,722.

Sheriff—Henry C. Williams, 1887.
Coroners—Charles Brewer, 1885; Charles E. Bellows and Henry C. Fithian, 1887.
County Clerk—Francis L. Godfrey, 1887.
Surrogate—Samuel Steinmetz, 1888.
County Collector—Henry B. Lupton.
President Judge—Alfred Reed.
Lay Judges—Elias Doughty, 1887; Nathaniel Stratton, 1888; Charles G. Hampton, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—James R. Hoagland, 1885.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Essex County.

County Seat—Newark. Population, 136,508.

Sheriff—William H. Brown, 1887.
Coroners—James Austin Williams, Enoch B. Woodruff and Emil Guenther, 1887.
County Clerk—J. Warren Vanderveer, 1887.
Surrogate—Joseph L. Munn, 1889.
County Collector—P. S. Pierson.
Register of Deeds—Emil Toering, 1889.
President Judge—David A. Depue.
Law Judge—Ludlow McCarter, 1885.
Lay Judges—John L. Johnson, 1888; Michael J. Ledwith, 1887.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Oscar Keen, 1888.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Gloucester County.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 2,298.

Sheriff—Daniel J. Packer, 1887.
Coroners—Nicholas J. Justice and E. Frank Green, 1886; Thomas J. Gaskill, 1887.
County Clerk—Henry C. Loudenslager, 1887.
Surrogate—W. H. Livermore, 1889.

County Collector—Joseph Paul.
President Judge—Joel Parker.
Lay Judges—Samuel T. Miller, 1888; Edmund Jones, 1887; Edward L. Stratton, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Belmont Perry, 1889.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Hudson County.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 120,722.

Sheriff—Ferdinand Heintze, 1887.
Coroners—John C. Hughes, 1885; Terence S. Haughey and John V. Burke, 1887.
County Clerk—Dennis McLaughlin, 1890.
Surrogate—William McAvoy, 1885.
County Collector—George H. Farrier.
Register of Deeds—George B. Fielder, 1890.
President Judge—Manning M. Knapp.
Law Judge—Alexander T. McGill, 1888.
Lay Judges—John Brinkerhoff, 1887; Marcus Beach, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles H. Winfield, 1888.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September, and first Tuesday in December.

Hunterdon County.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 1,751.

Sheriff—John Corcoran, 1887.
Coroners—Willard E. Berkaw, Henry B. Kitchen and William Bonnell, 1887.
County Clerk—Peter Voorhees, 1888.
Surrogate—Charles Alpaugh, 1889.
County Collector—Heber C. Beldon.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley.
Law Judge—Augustus E. Sanderson, 1886.
Lay Judges—John C. Durham, 1888; Henry P. Cullen, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Edward P. Conkling, 1886.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, and first Tuesday in September and December.

Mercer County.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 29,910.

Sheriff—Hiram R. Withington, 1887.
Coroners—William M. Disbrow, John Krumholz and Edward Jewell, 1887.

County Clerk—Randolph H. Moore, 1887.
Surrogate—John W. Cornell, 1887.
County Collector—Foster W. Vankirk.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley.
Law Judge—John H. Stewart, 1885.
Lay Judges—Edward T. R. Applegate, 1887; William S. Yard, 1888.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Mercer Beasley, Jr., 1889.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May, and first Tuesday in October.

Middlesex County.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 17,166.

Sheriff—Patrick Convery, 1887.
Coroners—Albert D. Brown, 1885; Bernard Roddy, 1885; and Frank B. Norton, 1887.
County Clerk—Clarence M. Slack, 1889.
Surrogate—Benj. F. Howell, 1887.
County Collector—Richard Serviss.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder.
Law Judge—Andrew K. Cogswell, 1885.
Lay Judges—Chas. S. Scott, 1887; Chas. F. Newton, 1888.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—J. Kearney Rice, 1887.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Monmouth County.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 2,432.

Sheriff—Theodore Aumack, 1887.
Coroners—Reuben G. Strahan, William T. Van Woert and Robert G. Smith, 1887.
County Clerk—James H. Patterson, 1888.
Surrogate—David S. Crater, 1887.
County Collector—John T. Haight.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder.
Law Judge—Alfred Walling, Jr., 1885.
Lay Judges—Charles A. Bennett, Sr., 1887; Samuel T. Hendrickson, 1888.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles Haight, 1887.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Morris County.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, 5,418.

Sheriff—Charles A. Gillen, 1887.
Coroners—James Douglas, Jacob P. Stickle and Cornelius B. Gage, 1887.
County Clerk—Melvin S. Condit, 1888.
Surrogate—Wm. H. McDavit, 1888.
County Collector—William H. Lambert.
President Judge—William J. Magie.
Law Judge—Francis Child, 1888.
Lay Judges—David W. Delliker, 1887; Charles H. Munson, *ad interim*.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Willard W. Cutler, 1888.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, and first Tuesday in May and October.

Ocean County.

County Seat—Toms River. Population about 1,300.

Sheriff—Charles L. Holman, 1887.
Coroners—Adolph Ernst, William P. Haywood and Stephen Van Gilder, 1887.
County Clerk—William I. James, 1885.
Surrogate—Charles W. Potter, 1885.
County Collector—P. K. Hilliard.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel.
Lay Judges—William A. Low, 1887; Richard H. Conover, 1888; William Jeffry, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Thomas W. Middleton, 1887.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September, and first Tuesday in December.

Passaic County.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 51,031.

Sheriff—James W. McKee, 1887.
Coroners—William A. Hopson, James M. Stewart and Martin Drew, 1887.
County Clerk—William M. Smith, 1886.
Surrogate—Henry McDanolds, 1885.
County Collector—William H. Hayes.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon.
Law Judge—Absalom B. Woodruff, 1887.

Lay Judges—James Inglis, Jr., 1888; John Sanderson, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eugene Stevenson, 1886.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

Salem County.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 5,056.

Sheriff—Clinton Kelty, 1887.
Coroners—John McDonnol, James D. Torton and George Green, 1887.
County Clerk—Charles D. Coles, 1889.
Surrogate—George R. Morrison, 1887.
County Collector—Walter W. Acton.
President Judge—Alfred Reed.
Lay Judges—William A. Wood, 1887; William Plummer, 1888; Robert M. Hitchner, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Albert H. Slape, 1885.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

Somerset County.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 3,105.

Sheriff—William A. McMurtry, 1886.
Coroners—Arthur P. Sutphin, Peter J. Zeglio and Daniel J. Somers, 1887.
County Clerk—M. H. Vandeveer, 1885.
Surrogate—William H. Long, 1888.
County Collector—A. Berry.
President Judge—William J. Magie.
Lay Judges—Charles M. Jemison, 1887; John M. Garrettson, 1888; James M. Thompson, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William V. Steele, 1889.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, September and December.

Sussex County.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 2,513.

Sheriff—John T. Kays, 1887.
Coroners—John Miller, Charles Roe, Jr., and Martin Cole, Jr., 1887.
County Clerk—John H. Neldon, 1887.
Surrogate—G. B. Dunning, 1888.
County Collector—Theodore Morford.
President Judge—William J. Magie.

Law Judge—Lewis J. Martin, 1886.
Lay Judges—Hiram C. Clark, 1888; Samuel T. Smith, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Theodore Simonson, 1888.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Union County.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 28,229.

Sheriff—George M. Stiles, 1887.
Coroners—Walter E. Cladeck, 1885; Alexander Gibbs and Thomas Terrill, Jr, 1887.
County Clerk—James S. Vosseller, 1887.
Surrogate—James J. Gerber, 1887.
County Collector—Patrick Sheridan.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel.
Law Judge—Thomas F. McCormick, 1888.
Lay Judges—Louis S. Hyer, 1887; Nathan Harper, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William R. Wilson, 1886.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Warren County.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,773.

Sheriff—George M. Vancampen, 1887.
Coroners—Jacob Creveling, Jonathan Reimer and Jesse Smith, 1887.
County Clerk—William L. Hoagland, 1885.
Surrogate—William O'Niel, 1889.
County Collector—Robert Ayres, Jr.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley.
Law Judge—Silas W. DeWitt, 1888.
Lay Judge—George H. Beatty, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Sylvester C. Smith, 1886.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May, and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June, and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June, and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the same days as the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The Prerogative Court meets on the same days as the Court of Chancery.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesdays in January, April, June and September.

The circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Reed.

2d District—Gloucester, Camden and Burlington. Justice Parker.

3d District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Chief Justice Beasley.

4th District—Middlesex and Monmouth. Justice Scudder.

5th District—Somerset, Morris and Sussex. Justice Magie.

6th District—Bergen and Passaic. Justice Dixon.

7th District—Essex. Justice Depue.

8th District—Hudson. Justice Knapp.

9th District—Union and Ocean. Justice Van Syckel.

For time of holding county courts, see County Directory.

STATE ELECTION RETURNS.

OFFICIAL, 1884.

NOTE.—The vote given for electors is an average one, secured by adding together the votes cast for the 9 highest candidates for Electors and dividing the total by 9. This lowers the Republican vote in Cape May, Gloucester, Morris, Somerset and Union, where 557 votes were cast for Israel S. Adams; and the National vote in Gloucester and Mercer, where 123 votes were cast for Thomas H. Egbert, and 124 votes for Erastus E. Potter.

Atlantic County.

	ELEC.				CON.		ASS'Y.	
Atlantic City—	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.	Gaunt, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Beckwith, Dem.	North, Rep.
1st Ward, 1st Dist.	103	143	8	.....	104	143	124	121
1st Ward, 2d Dist.	123	332	19	1	121	335	180	279
2d Ward, 1st Dist.	162	295	11	1	164	295	200	258
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	177	233	15	.....	176	233	213	196
	565	1003	53	2	565	1006	717	854
Absecon	80	61	7	.....	79	62	79	61
Buena Vista	92	81	2	16	92	81	93	80
Egg Harbor City	171	112	.....	.....	155	128	169	113
Egg Harbor Twp.—1st Dist.	104	181	44	.....	105	176	105	168
2d Dist.	178	193	25	9	178	193	176	193
Galloway	245	251	21	.....	245	249	245	243
Hamilton	145	188	7	.....	144	193	146	189
Hammonton	127	228	67	26	126	229	131	221
Mullica	68	73	21	1	66	76	70	72
Weymouth	79	68	.....	.....	77	69	77	69
	1854	2439	247	54	1832	2462	2008	2263
Majority in county		585				630		255

Howell, Pro., for Congress, 249; Dobbins, Nat., 52. Smith, Pro., for Assembly, 268; Somers, Nat., 48.

Bergen County.

1st District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Stevenson, Dem.	Con. Phelps, Rep.	Ass'y. Winton. Dem.	Ass'y. Pratt, Rep.
Englewood—East Dist.	176	201	6	.....	166	210	173	194
West Dist.	252	206	7	.....	234	219	245	200
Harrington	322	221	2	.....	321	212	320	222
New Barbadoes—1st Dist.	421	187	11	2	405	210	404	200
2d Dist.	202	184	10	1	185	202	178	195
Palisade	294	193	10	.....	290	197	279	210
Ridgefield—East Dist.	247	178	6	22	246	181	258	188
West Dist.	200	182	.....	3	195	186	173	211
Washington—1st Dist.	184	183	5	3	184	185	184	187
2d Dist.	217	142	.....	3	214	145	217	137
	2515	1877	57	34	2440	1947	2431	1944
Majority	638				493		487	

Buckley, Pro., for Congress, 60; Potter, Nat., 30. Hasbrouck, Pro., for Assembly, 75.

2d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Stevenson, Dem.	Con. Phelps, Rep.	Ass'y. Lydecker, Dem.	Ass'y. Ackerman, Rep.
Franklin	256	257	1	4	244	268	268	246
Lodi—1st Dist.	252	183	.....	.....	248	188	253	185
2d Dist.	124	174	1	.....	118	181	121	174
Midland	190	175	.....	.....	188	179	188	177
Ridgewood	158	180	3	2	156	186	154	187
Hohokus—1st Dist.	250	253	2	.....	245	257	272	229
2d Dist.	80	113	3	.....	78	119	89	106
Saddle River	166	171	.....	2	159	177	136	194
Union	336	305	6	21	328	334	321	344
	1812	1811	16	29	1764	1889	1802	1842
Majority	1					125		40
	4327	3688	73	63	4204	3836		
Majority in county	639				368			

Buckley, Pro., for Congress, 67; Potter, Nat., 40. Doremus, Pro., for Assembly, 11.

Burlington County.

1st District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Gaunt, Dem.	Con. Buchanan, Rep.	Ass'y. Budd, Dem.	Ass'y. Errickson, Rep.
Bordentown—1st Dist.	240	255	10	1	242	253	236	254
2d Dist.	282	225	12	9	289	223	293	219
3d Dist.	165	95	.....	.....	165	95	165	93
	687	575	22	10	696	571	694	566
Chesterfield.	127	225	22	13	126	227	138	219
Easthampton	94	51	3	1	91	53	94	50
Florence	113	246	23	2	122	240	124	238
Mansfield	232	178	25	3	232	178	236	178
New Hanover.	283	258	17	6	285	261	289	257
Pemberton—East Dist.	267	157	9	.....	266	157	332	93
West Dist.	112	90	4	.....	113	90	137	63
Springfield	293	181	7	.....	293	182	302	173
	2208	1961	132	35	2224	1959	2346	1837
Majority	247				265		509	

Howell, Pro., for Congress, 122; Dobbins, Nat., 33. Brown, Pro., for Assembly, 127.

2d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Gaunt, Dem.	Con. Buchanan, Rep.	Ass'y. Fennimore, Dem.	Ass'y. Gangewer, Rep.
Beverly City	167	223	38	1	164	224	195	175
Beverly Township	145	165	9	4	142	167	173	136
Burlington—1st Dist.	262	292	8	.....	269	284	262	285
2d Dist	180	205	8	3	193	192	166	218
3d Dist.	219	217	15	.....	225	211	213	222
4th Dist.	232	255	12	.....	240	249	233	254
	893	969	43	3	927	936	874	979
Chester—East Dist.	89	191	11	.....	86	193	86	190
West Dist.	175	258	4	....	175	258	175	251
Cinnaminson	267	253	3	2	265	256	268	253
Delran	273	134	20	.....	272	134	280	121
Mount Laurel	141	235	.....	4	141	236	144	233
Willingboro	94	75	4	.....	92	76	98	68
	2247	2503	132	14	2264	2480	2293	2406
Majority		256				216		113

Howell, Pro., for Congress, 128: Dobbins, Nat., 14. Haines, Pro., for Assembly, 182.

3d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Gauntt, Dem.	Con. Buchanan, Rep.	Ass'y. Braddock, Dem.	Ass'y. Alcott, Rep.
Bass River	160	47	14	2	158	47	157	46
Evesham	202	197	1	.....	201	199	202	197
Little Egg Harbor	140	315	10	4	140	317	139	320
Lumberton	149	241	4	26	151	240	149	242
Medford	243	238	19	13	243	242	247	245
Northampton—1st Dist.	241	292	37	21	238	296	226	305
2d Dist.	231	329	23	19	224	334	221	341
Randolph	32	23	6	8	32	23	32	23
Shamong	139	102	.....	4	138	103	139	102
Southampton—East Dist	139	117	5	4	139	120	138	120
West Dist	134	152	2	3	134	154	134	153
Washington	8	81	1	1	8	81	8	81
Westhampton	49	119	1	1	51	118	49	119
Woodland	62	45	.....	.....	62	45	60	47
	1929	2298	123	106	1919	2319	1901	2341
Majority		369				400		440
	6384	6762	387	155	6407	6758		
Majority in county		378				351		

Howell, Pro., for Congress, 110; Dobbins, Nat., 112. Parvin, Pro., for Assembly, 103; Peacock, Nat., 101.
Total Pro. vote for Congress in county, 360; Nat., 159.

Camden County.

1st District. Camden City—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Ferrell, Dem.	Con. Hires, Rep.	Sen. Wescott, Dem.	Sen. Herring, Rep.	Ass'y. Paul, Dem.	Ass'y. Armstrong, Rep.
1st Ward, 1st Dist.	214	403	17	1	224	390	239	363	223	407
1st Ward, 2d Dist.	196	318	14	.....	205	310	208	298	202	324
1st Ward, 3d Dist.	149	236	9	.....	154	229	154	231	141	253
2d Ward, 1st Dist.	115	288	15	.....	121	280	133	261	131	279
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	223	255	2	1	232	246	235	236	234	253
2d Ward, 3d Dist.	165	292	21	.....	180	281	183	261	177	285
3d Ward, 1st Dist.	223	267	16	1	234	257	229	264	226	271
3d Ward, 2d Dist.	251	257	19	1	262	249	259	252	252	267
4th Ward, 1st Dist.	227	307	28	1	243	295	241	290	228	308
4th Ward, 2d Dist.	167	162	8	.....	179	151	173	150	186	146
4th Ward, 3d Dist.	246	304	26	2	252	300	245	296	250	323
4th Ward, 4th Dist.	151	243	18	2	163	233	156	236	149	262
	2327	3332	203	9	2449	3221	2455	3138	2399	3378
Majority		1005				772		683		979

Harbison, Pro., for Congress, 181; Atkinson, Nat, 3. Bingham, Pro., for Senator, 196; Cole, Ind. Rep., 53.

2D DISTRICT.

	ELEC.				CON.		SEN.		ASS'Y.	
Camden City—	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.	Ferrell, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Wescott, Dem.	Herring, Rep.	Bailey, Dem.	Braker, Rep.
5th Ward, 1st Dist....	187	270	5	.....	189	268	192	260	216	241
5th Ward 2d Dist....	177	205	15	.....	187	196	183	197	181	198
5th Ward, 3d Dist....	217	273	13	.....	228	262	217	269	207	282
6th Ward, 1st Dist ...	262	274	22	1	270	267	267	269	266	262
6th Ward, 2d Dist....	225	177	18	1	225	180	229	170	225	170
7th Ward, 1st Dist....	175	148	7	1	176	150	177	143	170	153
7th Ward 2d Dist ...	148	279	15	2	154	279	153	274	149	257
7th Ward, 3d Dist....	204	249	4	.....	205	248	206	247	207	240
8th Ward, 1st Dist ...	173	372	5	.....	176	369	174	370	171	371
8th Ward, 2d Dist....	213	267	21	.....	215	260	220	259	182	252
Stockton, 1st Dist.....	155	230	11	.....	175	213	178	203	163	211
2d Dist.....	171	235	8	2	201	200	202	199	188	207
	2307	2979	144	7	2401	2892	2398	2860	2325	2844
Majority.....		672				491		462		519

Harbison, Pro., for Congress, 130; Atkinson, Nat., 3. Bingham, Pro., for Senator, 141; Cole, Ind. Rep., 24. Wood, Pro., for Assembly, 125.

3D DISTRICT.

	ELEC.				CON.		SEN.		ASS'Y.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.	Ferrell, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Wescott, Dem.	Herring, Rep.	Alexander, Dem.	Jewett, Rep.
Center.....	130	260	12	.....	132	258	131	247	131	253
Delaware	139	202	7	.....	141	199	150	191	136	204
Gloucester City—										
1st Ward.....	324	210	7	.....	323	207	318	209	325	213
2d Ward, 1st Dist....	252	132	5	.....	252	130	248	131	249	141
2d Ward, 2d Dist.....	163	113	8	.....	165	109	164	112	164	113
	739	455	20	.....	740	446	730	452	738	467
Gloucester Township..	281	278	31	4	293	270	276	287	330	262
Haddon	208	449	22	3	211	454	249	421	202	438
Merchantville.....	37	93	6	.....	36	95	37	85	37	89
Waterford	223	210	19	1	255	179	235	196	219	213
Winslow.....	154	280	1	9	196	237	180	257	151	284
	1911	2227	118	17	2004	2138	1988	2136	1944	2210
Majority.....		316				134		148		266
	6545	8538	465	33	6854	8251	6841	8134		
Majority in county...		1993				1397		1293		

Harbison, Pro., for Congress, 103; Atkinson, Nat., 17. Bingham, Pro., for Senator, 105; Cole, Ind. Rep., 4. Smith, Pro., for Assembly. 112.

Total Pro. vote for Congress in county, 414; Nat., 23. Total Pro, vote for Senator, 442; Ind. Rep., 81.

VOTE IN CITY OF CAMDEN.

CAMDEN CITY.	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	ELEC. Nat.	CON. Dem.	CON. Rep.	SEN. Dem.	SEN. Rep.	ASS'Y. Dem.	ASS'Y. Rep.
1st Ward	559	957	40	1	583	929	601	892	566	984
2d Ward	503	835	48	1	533	807	551	758	542	817
3d Ward	474	524	35	2	496	506	488	516	478	538
4th Ward	791	1016	80	5	837	979	815	962	813	1039
5th Ward	581	748	33	.....	604	726	592	726	604	721
6th Ward	487	451	40	2	495	447	496	439	491	432
7th Ward	527	676	26	3	535	677	536	664	526	650
8th Ward	386	639	26	.....	391	629	394	629	353	623
	4308	5846	328	14	4474	5700	4473	5586	4373	5804
Majority		1538				1226		1113		1431

Pro. vote for Congress, 295; Nat., 6. Pro. vote for Senator, 318; Ind. Rep., 74; Pro. vote for Assembly, 96.

Cape May County.

	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	ELEC. Nat.	CON. Ferrell, Dem.	CON. Hires, Rep.	ASS'Y. Ludlam, Dem.	ASS'Y. Lake, Rep.
*West Cape May	61	68	17	.....	66	72	66	61
Cape May City	205	176	35	.....	213	174	213	165
Cape May Point	11	30	1	.....	12	28	12	26
Dennis	196	159	7	28	201	156	264	117
Lower	131	178	19	5	140	168	148	160
Middle—1st Dist	156	168	14	1	159	167	166	155
2d Dist	124	92	13	2	125	92	149	65
Sea Isle City	37	33	3	.....	41	31	48	24
Ocean City	5	80	3	.....	9	78	36	49
Upper	78	251	9	3	84	246	85	235
	1004	1235	121	39	1050	1212	1187	1057
Majority in county		231				162	130	

Harbison, Pro., for Congress, 99; Atkinson, Nat., 34. Stites, Pro., for Assembly, 116.

*Eight of the Republican Electors received 76 votes each, and Israel S. Adams received 76 votes.

Cumberland County.

1st District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Ferrell, Dem.	Con. Hires, Rep.	Ass'y. Mickel, Dem.	Ass'y. Lupton, Rep.
Bridgeton—								
1st Ward, 1st Dist.	242	245	42	7	271	220	252	234
1st Ward, 2d Dist.	217	311	56	6	253	284	238	285
2d Ward.	253	314	27	1	312	253	258	303
3d Ward.	264	288	41	18	284	278	245	307
	976	1158	166	32	1120	1035	993	1129
Commercial	113	326	13	.....	112	325	110	317
Downe.	129	139	37	8	135	138	125	136
Fairfield—1st Dist.	122	151	23	9	129	149	114	148
2d Dist.	158	143	52	7	165	141	149	133
Greenwich	70	222	4	.....	69	220	70	218
Hopewell	174	142	25	17	176	143	170	142
Stoe Creek	90	109	13	11	91	107	94	101
	1832	2390	333	84	1997	2258	1825	2324
Majority		558				261		499

Harbison, Pro., for Congress, 204; Atkinson, Nat., 58. Cochrane, Pro., for Assembly, 400; Pedrick, Nat., 73.

2d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Ferrell, Dem.	Con. Hires, Rep.	Ass'y. Fox, Dem.	Ass'y. Banks, Rep.
Deerfield	235	116	4	12	233	123	241	107
Landis—1st Dist.	53	46	10	8	61	44	55	48
2d Dist.	172	294	59	59	202	273	170	297
3d Dist.	182	261	44	43	207	247	181	261
4th Dist.	34	97	1	8	36	94	32	99
	441	698	114	118	506	658	438	705
Maurice River—1st Precinct.	76	168	3	2	84	161	40	200
2d Precinct.	154	140	.....	.....	157	136	143	149
Millville—1st Ward.	221	325	20	25	284	276	214	323
2d Ward.	225	455	44	12	286	410	224	452
3d Ward.	286	199	31	42	341	154	267	199
	732	979	95	79	911	840	705	974
	1638	2101	216	211	1891	1918	1567	2135
Majority		463				27		568
	3470	4491	549	295	3888	4176		
Majority in county		1021				288		

Harbison, Pro., for Congress, 179; Atkinson, Nat., 159. Wilde, Pro., for Assembly, 91; Hughes, Nat., 106.
Total Pro. vote for Congress in county, 483; Nat., 217.

Essex County.

1st District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Fiedler, Dem.	Con. Lehlbach, Rep.	Sen. Armitage, Dem.	Sen. Fish, Rep.	Ass'y. Robinson, Dem.	Ass'y. Harrison, Rep.
Belleville—1st Dist.....	157	16	8	11	174	211	159	218	157	220
2d Dist.....	197	102	8	2	201	101	196	104	198	101
Bloomfield—1st Dist...	197	372	13	27	210	373	183	380	188	391
2d Dist...	93	175	3	13	114	167	95	173	94	176
3d Dist...	150	251	8	18	172	243	147	254	146	259
	440	798	24	58	496	783	425	807	428	826
Caldwell—1st Dist.....	246	194	4	1	239	205	236	209	234	206
2d Dist.....	161	181	7	.....	158	179	159	180	158	185
Franklin	130	149	5	36	152	162	118	161	117	162
Montclair—1st Dist.....	216	289	12	6	199	311	199	306	191	326
2d Dist.....	282	309	15	4	257	331	254	327	251	348
	1829	2238	83	118	1876	2283	1746	2312	1734	2374
Majority.....		409				407		566		640

Tompkins, Pro., for Congress, 115. Houston, Pro., for Senator, 105; Roebuck, Nat., 112. Powers, Jr., Nat., for Assembly, 114.

2d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Fiedler, Dem.	Con. Lehlbach, Rep.	Sen. Armitage, Dem.	Sen. Fish, Rep.	Ass'y. Chittick, Jr. Dem.	Ass'y. Bell, Rep.
East Orange—										
Franklin, or 1st Dist	97	179	10	10	111	172	93	179	97	178
Ashland, N or 2d Dist	174	338	23	4	139	387	136	384	187	334
S or 3d Dist	164	282	14	2	126	330	126	330	167	292
Eastern, or 4th Dist...	157	356	23	11	152	383	144	365	146	371
	592	1155	70	27	528	1272	499	1258	597	1175
Orange—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	138	205	11	3	121	225	118	230	116	226
1st Ward, 2d Dist.....	205	166	6	17	225	162	201	171	196	176
2d Ward, 1st Dist.....	263	160	10	10	269	167	256	173	261	173
2d Ward, 2d Dist.....	191	179	18	8	191	184	185	186	194	181
3d Ward, 1st Dist.....	430	267	14	10	443	267	417	284	412	290
3d Ward, 2d Dist.....	336	210	3	12	362	198	328	219	329	218
	1563	1187	62	60	1611	1203	1505	1263	1508	1264
	2155	2342	132	87	2139	2475	2004	2521	2105	2439
Majority.....		187				336		517		334

Tompkins, Pro., for Congress, 120. Houston, Pro., for Senator, 147; Roebuck, Nat., 76. Davis, Pro., for Assembly, 119; Brennan, Nat., 59;

3d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Fiedler, Dem.	Con. Lehlbach, Rep.	Sen. Armitage, Dem.	Sen. Fish, Rep.	Ass'y. Cleveland, Dem.	Ass'y. Keasbey, Rep.
Clinton, 1st District.....	229	281	13	4	236	279	229	283	224	289
2d District.....	64	63	1	.....	64	64	64	64	64	64
Livingston.....	119	171	5	4	113	176	118	172	119	172
Millburn	197	219	2	.....	205	216	188	227	205	213
Newark, 14th Ward....	237	684	21	7	237	682	241	677	224	683
South Orange, 1st Dist.	303	226	25	.....	266	273	261	279	262	269
2d Dist.	111	84	9	4	119	80	110	85	108	83
West Orange.....	339	253	9	12	337	247	326	274	323	273
	1599	1981	85	31	1577	2017	1537	2061	1529	2046
Majority.....		382				440		524		517

Tompkins, Pro., for Congress, 83; Houston, Pro., for Senator, 79; Roebuck, Nat., for Senator, 24. Turner, Pro., for Assembly, 82; Bross, Nat., 28.

4th District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Fiedler, Dem.	Con. Lehlbach, Rep.	Sen. Armitage, Dem.	Sen. Fish, Rep.	Ass'y. Drummond, Dem.	Ass'y. Doremus, Rep.
Newark—										
8th Ward, 1st Dist..	356	353	21	14	371	347	365	345	343	337
8th Ward, 2d Dist..	274	228	9	5	296	214	290	216	267	227
8th Ward, 3d Dist..	260	575	50	2	253	590	250	592	232	554
8th Ward, 4th Dist..	85	233	12	.....	81	238	78	240	82	231
8th Ward, 5th Dist..	177	299	21	7	180	306	188	295	172	289
11th Ward, 1st Dist..	255	527	38	8	260	527	247	523	239	503
11th Ward, 2d Dist..	420	247	3	8	446	224	426	236	422	243
	1827	2462	154	44	1887	2446	1844	2447	1757	2384
Majority.....		635				559		603		627

Tompkins, Pro , for Congress, 173. Houston, Pro., for Senator, 115; Roebuck, Nat., 80. Warren, Pro., for Assembly, 257; Cosgrove, Nat., 67.

5TH DISTRICT. Newark—	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	ELEC. Nat.	CON. Fiedler, Dem.	CON. Lehlbach, Rep.	SEN. Armitage, Dem.	SEN. Fish, Rep.	ASS'Y. Frey, Dem.	ASS'Y. Parker, Rep.
1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	344	415	29	13	355	406	364	402	350	406
1st Ward, 2d Dist.....	261	318	8	4	255	326	248	327	237	334
1st Ward, 3d Dist.....	225	229	14	5	237	220	227	222	220	227
4th Ward, 1st Dist....	498	360	4	6	500	364	495	365	489	368
4th Ward, 2d Dist ...	432	473	14	11	432	466	435	468	418	486
15th Ward, 1st Dist...	357	454	25	11	362	449	375	440	364	441
15th Ward, 2d Dist...	313	322	7	11	340	301	344	292	315	313
	2430	2571	101	61	2481	2532	2488	2516	2393	2575
Majority.....		141				51		28		182

Tompkins, Pro , for Congress, 115. Houston, Pro., for Senator, 101; Roebuck, Nat., 46. Clark, Pro., for Assembly, 117; Kelsall, Nat., 59.

6TH DISTRICT. Newark—	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	ELEC. Nat.	CON. Fiedler, Dem.	CON. Lehlbach, Rep.	SEN. Armitage, Dem.	SEN. Fish, Rep.	ASS'Y. English, Dem.	ASS'Y. Murphy, Rep.
2d Ward, 1st Dist.....	184	288	12	5	184	298	181	291	175	298
2d Ward, 2d Dist	427	439	13	16	451	436	443	434	424	431
2d Ward, 3d Dist	363	247	6	6	393	226	367	245	360	250
3d Ward, 1st Dist	342	445	12	16	367	440	356	438	340	458
3d Ward, 2d Dist.....	248	440	20	9	252	444	282	419	256	436
7th Ward, 1st Dist....	399	201	3	15	420	185	398	201	403	195
	1963	2060	66	67	2067	2029	2029	2028	1958	2068
Majority.....		97			38			1		110

Tompkins, Pro., for Congress, 80. Houston, Pro., Senator, 62; Roebuck, Nat , 47. Looker, Pro., for Assembly, 61; Waldriss, Nat., 58.

7TH DISTRICT.

Newark—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Fiedler, Dem.	Con. Lehlbach, Rep.	Sen. Armitage, Dem.	Sen. Fish, Rep.	Ass'y. O'Connor, Dem.	Ass'y. Aber, Rep.
6th Ward, 1st Dist..	398	464	7	12	436	440	402	460	370	478
6th Ward, 2d Dist..	453	341	3	13	489	318	469	332	436	354
6th Ward, 3d Dist..	291	424	2	7	325	390	300	417	273	440
6th Ward, 4th Dist..	334	290	8	9	364	270	346	287	327	294
6th Ward, 5th Dist..	159	189	.....	4	182	170	167	185	154	195
7th Ward, 2d Dist..	403	193	5	7	414	188	403	193	397	204
7th Ward, 3d Dist..	366	76	2	9	379	80	352	77	336	104
	2404	1977	27	61	2589	1856	2439	1951	2293	2069
Majority.....	427				733		488		224	

Tompkins, Pro., for Congress, 30. Houston, Pro., for Senator, 25; Roebuck, Nat., 48. Commandem, Nat., for Assembly, 58.

8TH DISTRICT.

Newark—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Fiedler, Dem.	Con. Lehlbach, Rep.	Sen. Armitage, Dem.	Sen. Fish, Rep.	Ass'y. Vogel, Dem.	Ass'y. Holzwarth, Rep.
13th Ward, 1st Dist..	240	322	5	8	253	316	248	320	239	329
13th Ward, 2d Dist..	315	357	5	10	361	317	335	343	343	340
13th Ward, 3d Dist..	308	249	2	5	329	230	310	243	299	254
13th Ward, 4th Dist.	373	340	1	7	400	323	379	339	394	317
13th Ward, 5th Dist..	257	281	1	5	277	267	261	280	250	285
13th Ward, 6th Dist..	236	341	7	9	251	342	245	333	242	339
	1729	1890	21	44	1871	1795	1778	1858	1767	1864
Majority.....		161			76			80		97

Tompkins, Pro., for Congress, 16. Houston, Pro., for Senator, 17; Roebuck, Nat., 27. Baker, Nat., for Assembly, 35.

9TH DISTRICT.

Newark—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Fiedler, Dem.	Con. Lehlbach, Rep.	Sen. Armitage, Dem.	Sen. Fish, Rep.	Ass'y. Coleman, Dem.	Ass'y. Martin, Rep.
9th Ward, 1st Dist...	256	630	18	10	270	621	304	589	251	632
9th Ward, 2d Dist....	206	559	18	12	206	573	227	545	193	577
10th Ward, 1st Dist ..	227	269	15	8	231	272	242	260	222	276
10th Ward, 2d Dist...	329	400	6	4	339	393	349	381	324	400
10th Ward, 3d Dist...	317	265	11	11	330	261	344	246	315	267
10th Ward, 4th Dist..	408	271	2	8	424	263	393	284	408	272
	1743	2394	70	53	1800	2383	1859	2305	1713	2424
Majority.....		651				583		446		711

Tompkins, Pro., for Congress, 78. Houston, Pro., for Senator, 59; Roebuck, Nat., 32. Campbell, Pro., for Assembly, 48; Bergner, Nat., 36.

10TH DISTRICT. Newark—	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	ELEC. Nat.	CON. Fiedler, Dem.	CON. Lehlbach, Rep.	SEN. Armitage, Dem.	SEN. Fish, Rep.	ASS'Y. Harrigan, Dem.	ASS'Y. Harold, Rep.
5 Ward, 1 Dist...	376	354	16	7	396	339	383	342	348	371
5 Ward, 2 Dist...	276	254	7	12	298	239	281	245	255	267
12 Ward, 1 Dist...	510	132	3	10	522	123	514	128	509	134
12 Ward, 2 Dist...	468	209	2	3	475	204	468	210	453	222
12 Ward, 3 Dist ..	390	337	.....	2	406	320	403	323	377	347
12 Ward, 4 Dist...	418	131	.....	2	434	121	421	128	414	132
	2438	1417	28	36	2531	1346	2470	1376	2356	1473
Majority	1021				1185		1094		883	
	20117	21332	767	602	20818	21162	20192	21375		
Majority in Co...		1215				344		1183		

Tompkins, Pro., for Congress, 35. Houston, Pro., for Senator, 30; Roebuck, Nat., 30. Edwards, Pro., for Assembly, 31; Walsh, Nat., 27. Total Pro. vote for Congress in county, 845; for Senator, 740. Total Nat. vote for Senator, 522.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK.

Newark—	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	ELEC. Nat.	CON. Dem.	CON. Rep.	SEN. Dem.	SEN. Rep.	ASS'Y. Dem.	ASS'Y. Rep.
1st Ward...	830	962	51	22	847	952	839	951	807	967
2d Ward...	974	974	31	27	1028	960	991	970	959	979
3d Ward...	590	885	32	25	619	884	638	857	596	894
4th Ward...	930	833	18	17	932	830	930	833	907	854
5th Ward...	652	608	13	19	694	578	664	587	603	638
6th Ward...	1635	1708	20	45	1796	1588	1684	1681	1560	1761
7th Ward...	1168	470	10	31	1213	453	1153	471	1136	503
8th Ward...	1152	1688	113	28	1181	1695	1171	1688	1096	1638
9th Ward...	462	1189	36	22	476	1194	531	1134	444	1209
10th Ward...	1281	1205	34	31	1324	1189	1328	1171	1269	1215
11th Ward...	675	774	41	16	706	751	673	759	661	746
12th Ward...	1786	809	5	17	1837	768	1806	789	1753	835
13th Ward...	1729	1890	21	44	1871	1795	1778	1858	1767	1864
14th Ward...	237	684	21	7	237	682	241	677	224	683
15th Ward...	670	776	32	22	702	750	719	732	679	754
	14771	15455	478	373	15463	15069	15146	15158	14461	15540
Majority.....		684			394			12		1079

Pro. vote for Congress, 553; for Senator, 434. Nat. vote for Senator, 317. Pro. vote for Assembly, 541; Nat., 346.

Gloucester County.

	Elec				Con.		Sen.		Ass'y.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.	Ferrell, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Henderson, Dem.	Pancoast, Rep.	Creun, Dem.	Haines, Rep.
Clayton	193	329	25	1	250	285	221	305	227	290
Deptford	155	222	10	.....	161	221	159	221	175	208
East Greenwich	113	180	9	.....	126	172	105	189	98	201
Franklin	301	172	25	13	342	143	317	154	330	149
Glassboro	181	328	24	5	316	211	212	303	262	261
Greenwich	241	207	8	5	252	200	242	213	242	212
Harrison	142	241	36	5	160	234	136	265	153	238
South Harrison	101	144	23	.....	108	140	103	144	102	143
Logan	243	132	24	28	263	128	231	140	248	147
Mantua	251	145	19	2	270	138	249	150	246	151
Monroe	156	259	12	9	218	211	159	254	168	246
Washington	179	133	7	.....	189	125	185	128	189	124
*West Deptford	131	164	7	.....	133	183	133	177	133	185
Woolwich	154	288	31	23	165	285	156	287	154	292
Woodbury—1st Ward	45	125	10	2	65	114	55	116	55	119
2d Ward	110	219	11	.....	131	200	123	205	113	216
3d Ward	96	130	3	.....	114	112	105	116	103	120
	251	474	24	2	310	426	283	437	271	455
	2792	3418	284	†93	3263	3102	2891	3367	2998	3302
Majority in county		626			161			476		304

Harbison, Pro., for Congress, 183; Atkinson, Nat, 75. Harris, Pro., for Senator, 224; Black, Nat., 87. Heritage, Pro., for Assembly, 307.

*Eight of the Republican Electors received 185 votes, and Israel S. Adams received 185 votes.

†Seven of the National Electors received 120 votes each, and Erastus E. Potter and Thomas H. Egbert each received 120 votes.

Hudson County.

	Elec.				Con.				Ass'y.	
1st District. Jersey City—	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.	McAdoo, Dem.	Brigham, Rep.	Lee, Pro.		Flemming, Dem.	See, Rep.
1st Precinct	258	272	2	4	272	260	2		241	290
2d Precinct	124	133	2	4	126	130	.....		122	127
3d Precinct	303	247	2	4	308	241	.....		292	257
4th Precinct	119	144	.....	1	114	151	.....		112	144
5th Precinct	166	131	1	3	165	134	1		163	131
6th Precinct	133	216	3	7	136	219	3		134	219
7th Precinct	147	186	3	4	146	180	3		139	179
8th Precinct	247	343	3	4	231	368	.....		257	333
	1497	1668	16	31	1498	1683	9		1460	1680
Majority		171				185				220

2D DISTRICT.

Jersey City—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Con. Nat.	Con. McAdoo, Dem.	Con. Brigham, Rep.	Con. Lee, Pro.	Ass'y. Kelly, Dem.	Ass'y. Tumulty, Ind. Dem.
1st Precinct	300	166	.....	2	312	158	.....	339	106
2d Precinct	388	145	.....	6	397	140	.....	330	200
3d Precinct	88	48	2	5	93	49	.....	102	34
4th Precinct	306	217	4	10	325	205	4	313	209
5th Precinct	289	108	.....	3	299	100	.....	133	250
6th Precinct	312	70	.....	2	318	63	.....	98	282
7th Precinct	380	175	.....	7	411	151	.....	195	363
8th Precinct	268	137	.....	8	277	128	.....	254	153
	2331	1066	6	43	2432	994	4	1764	1597
Majority	1265				1438			167	

3D DISTRICT.

Jersey City—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Con. Nat.	Con. McAdoo, Dem.	Con. Brigham, Rep.	Con. Lee, Pro.	Ass'y. Garrison, Dem.	Ass'y. Dickinson, Rep.	Ass'y. Balsover.
1st Precinct	174	200	.....	12	191	193	.....	155	214	.....
2d Precinct	217	203	3	5	221	206	3	190	218	9
3d Precinct	211	287	2	4	215	286	.....	180	304	5
4th Precinct	213	224	3	13	205	244	2	189	240	12
5th Precinct	136	293	9	4	129	309	5	119	314	13
6th Precinct	138	255	4	7	146	260	3	130	252	14
7th Precinct	216	298	4	4	232	286	3	222	288	8
8th Precinct	322	412	10	22	334	422	7	293	397	56
	1627	2227	35	71	1673	2206	23	1478	2227	117
Majority		749				533			749	

4TH DISTRICT.

Jersey City—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Con. Nat.	Con. McAdoo, Dem.	Con. Brigham, Rep.	Con. Lee, Pro.	Ass'y. Chapman, Dem.	Ass'y. Dayton, Rep.	Ass'y. Outing.
1st Precinct	314	254	.....	10	310	270	.....	327	242	5
2d Precinct	415	335	3	11	402	357	3	421	338	.....
3d Precinct	308	309	14	15	306	331	12	222	406	18
4th Precinct	260	208	4	6	263	213	4	261	212	6
5th Precinct	210	160	2	6	216	159	3	225	150	.....
6th Precinct	230	214	1	9	231	222	.....	222	230	1
	1737	1480	24	57	1728	1552	22	1678	1578	30
Majority	257				176			100		

5TH DISTRICT.

Jersey City—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. McAdoo, Dem.	Con. Brigham, Rep.	Con. Lee, Pro.	Ass'y. Ferris, Dem.	Ass'y. Romaine, Rep.
1st Precinct	325	431	2	22	344	436	1	316	457
2d Precinct	181	235	3	17	186	246	2	167	252
3d Precinct	299	436	7	8	290	461	.....	342	403
4th Precinct	333	467	3	9	306	505	1	406	394
5th Precinct	183	290	3	8	177	311	2	309	171
	1321	1859	18	64	1303	1959	6	1540	1677
Majority		538				656			137

6TH DISTRICT.

Jersey City—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. McAdoo, Dem.	Con. Brigham, Rep.	Con. Lee, Pro.	Ass'y. Mitchell, Dem.	Ass'y. Heck, Rep.
1st Precinct	219	280	3	13	208	306	1	183	428
2d Precinct	172	262	.....	15	180	270	.....	143	301
3d Precinct	207	219	3	5	208	228	1	194	241
4th Precinct	158	217	.....	9	151	232	1	138	244
5th Precinct	179	154	.....	6	176	164	.....	165	173
6th Precinct	131	234	4	10	128	250	3	120	260
7th Precinct	219	250	2	2	222	249	.....	218	251
8th Precinct	285	264	....	1	273	277	.....	299	236
	1570	1880	12	63	1546	1976	6	1460	2134
Bayonne City—									
1st Ward	227	167	3	11	209	200	.....	178	220
2d Ward	259	261	10	16	258	287	3	209	332
3d Ward	162	186	10	5	158	197	8	237	117
4th Ward	260	99	.....	60	270	149	.....	233	168
5th Ward	202	112	.....	9	217	106	.....	189	134
	1110	825	23	101	1112	939	11	1046	971
	2680	2705	35	162	2658	2915	17	2506	3105
Majority		25				257			599

7TH DISTRICT.	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	ELEC. Nat.	CON. McAdoo, Dem.	CON. Brigham, Rep.	CON. Lee, Pro.	ASS'Y. Clark, Dem.	ASS'Y. Brown, Rep.
Jersey City—									
1st Precinct	176	70	3	4	182	60	3	114	119
2d Precinct	466	105	.....	.....	491	88	.....	256	311
3d Precinct	533	196	.....	10	563	177	.....	316	422
4th Precinct	226	101	.....	8	236	103	.....	179	139
5th Precinct	351	75	1	5	373	56	1	138	283
6th Precinct	549	136	3	9	567	125	3	295	390
	2301	683	7	36	2412	609	7	1298	1664
Hoboken—									
1st Ward, 3d Dist	219	86	3	5	228	80	3	192	84
3d Ward, 1st Dist	324	135	.....	.....	327	130	1	195	215
3d Ward, 2d Dist	322	109	.....	9	329	106	.....	232	183
4th Ward, 1st Dist	242	133	2	5	260	120	2	258	111
4th Ward, 2d Dist	280	156	4	8	300	154	.....	308	129
4th Ward, 3d Dist	390	186	2	6	404	180	2	338	237
	4078	1488	18	69	4260	1379	15	2821	2623
Majority	2590				2881			198	

8TH DISTRICT.	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	ELEC. Nat.	CON. McAdoo, Dem.	CON. Brigham, Rep.	CON. Lee, Pro.	ASS'Y. O'Donnell, Dem.	ASS'Y. Wade, Ind. Dem.
Jersey City—									
1st Precinct	235	122	.....	6	245	117	.....	220	124
2d Precinct	203	102	4	8	199	114	3	185	117
3d Precinct	255	120	.....	7	269	110	.....	230	144
4th Precinct	133	92	1	3	140	91	.....	136	78
5th Precinct	101	69	.....	13	113	69	1	129	47
6th Precinct	338	148	29	3	361	155	.....	340	165
7th Precinct	102	120	.....	9	104	127	.....	115	113
	1367	773	34	49	1431	783	4	1355	788
Harrison—									
1st Ward	223	65	3	4	228	60	3	108	181
2d Ward	168	42	2	4	169	45	2	41	173
3d Ward	89	136	3	3	91	136	4	55	168
4th Ward	265	104	8	13	270	110	9	133	250
	745	347	16	24	758	351	18	337	772
Kearny	212	239	7	10	224	229	5	106	346
	2324	1359	57	83	2413	1363	27	1798	1906
Majority	965				1050				108

9TH DISTRICT.	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	ELEC. Nat.	CON. McAdoo, Dem.	CON. Brigham, Rep.	CON. Lee, Pro.	ASS'Y. Besson, Dem.	ASS'Y. Brown, Rep.
Hoboken—									
1st Ward, 1st Dist	382	239	.....	.....	386	240	.....	388	222
1st Ward, 2d Dist	215	115	.....	2	219	114	.....	224	101
2d Ward, 1st Dist	278	162	.....	.....	270	175	.....	278	163
2d Ward, 2d Dist	251	121	.....	.....	246	128	2	247	118
3d Ward, 3d Dist	273	172	7	2	263	182	4	282	174
3d Ward, 4th Dist	321	222	4	4	317	233	.....	324	217
	1720	1031	11	8	1701	1072	6	1743	995
Majority	689				629			748	

10TH DISTRICT.	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	ELEC. Nat.	CON. McAdoo, Dem.	CON. Brigham, Rep.	CON. Lee, Pro.	ASS'Y. Ruh. Dem.	ASS'Y. Frambach, Jr., Rep.
Guttenberg	140	136	.....	2	143	136	.....	141	135
North Bergen	384	271	.....	13	384	284	.....	270	364
Town of Union—									
North Dist	302	183	.....	13	304	196	.....	278	212
South Dist	479	281	.....	5	480	285	.....	425	329
Union Township	177	113	.....	5	179	115	.....	146	142
Weehawken	173	101	.....	4	173	106	.....	153	122
West Hoboken—									
North Dist	294	216	.....	7	289	225	.....	186	315
South Dist	373	183	3	11	367	184	1	276	248
	2322	1484	3	60	2319	1531	1	1875	*1867
Majority	838				788			8	
	21637	16312	223	648	21985	16654	130		
Majority in county	5325				5331				

*A recount was had in this district of the vote on Legislature, and the court determined that Mr. Frambach, Jr., was elected by a majority of 4.

VOTE IN CITY OF HOBOKEN.

Hoboken—	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	ELEC. Nat.	CON. Dem.	CON. Rep.	CON. Pro.
1st Ward	816	440	3	7	833	434	3
2d Ward	529	283	.....	.....	516	303	2
3d Ward	1240	638	11	15	1236	651	5
4th Ward	912	475	8	19	964	454	4
	3497	1836	22	41	3549	1842	14
Majority	1661				1707		

VOTE IN CITY OF JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Dem.	Con. Rep.	Con. Pro.
1st Dist	1497	1668	16	31	1498	1683	9
2d Dist	2331	1066	6	43	2432	994	4
3d Dist	1627	2172	35	71	1673	2206	23
4th Dist	1737	1480	24	57	1728	1552	22
5th Dist	1321	1859	18	64	1303	1956	6
6th Dist	1570	1880	12	63	1546	1976	6
7th Dist	2301	683	7	36	2412	609	7
8th Dist	1367	773	34	49	1431	783	4
	13751	11581	152	414	14023	11762	81
Majority	2170				2261		

Hunterdon County.

1st District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Pidcock, Dem.	Con. Howey, Rep.	Con. Morrow, Pro.	Con. Davis, Nat.	Ass'y. Arnwine, Dem.	Ass'y. Wolverton Rep.
Delaware, North Dist.	310	109	12	.....	184	220	9	.....	307	109
South Dist.	227	134	1	3	201	153	1	3	226	135
East Amwell	226	177	1	1	205	196	1	.....	227	176
Kingwood	249	144	15	.....	229	151	21	.....	249	137
Frenchtown	131	116	36	2	126	119	36	2	129	115
Lambertville—										
1st Ward	196	79	5	1	187	84	6	1	198	75
2d Ward	160	154	3	5	138	174	1	5	163	152
3d Ward	189	198	7	8	168	213	10	6	187	197
	545	431	15	14	493	471	17	12	548	424
Raritan, East Dist.	254	188	26	.....	200	230	19	.....	252	178
West Dist.	291	199	35	1	231	248	32	1	287	188
West Amwell	140	82	6	11	103	100	7	11	140	81
	2373	1580	147	32	1972	1888	143	29	2365	1543
Majority	793				84				822	

Bellis, Jr., for Assembly, 188; Hines, Nat., 35.

2d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Fidcock, Dem.	Con. Howey, Rep.	Con. Morrow, Pro.	Con. Davis, Nat.	Ass'y. Wolverton, Dem.	Ass'y. Emory, Rep.
Alexandria	248	71	15	2	232	76	15	2	248	71
Bethlehem—East Dist	191	103	24	6	173	102	28	4	191	95
West Dist	235	99	5	2	228	103	7	.....	252	76
Clinton, Town of	96	117	15	13	77	124	21	13	112	91
Clinton Township	292	166	42	6	206	235	47	3	272	175
High Bridge	213	197	41	15	172	248	37	6	209	209
Holland	234	218	12	2	211	233	12	1	234	215
Franklin	195	126	44	2	148	161	47	2	190	113
Lebanon—East Dist	131	76	23	.....	110	89	28	.....	131	76
West Dist	187	134	25	21	165	144	32	19	183	130
Readington—N. Dist	217	151	31	.....	186	181	37	.....	215	153
S. Dist	200	121	8	9	144	153	9	7	194	124
Tewksbury	333	114	36	8	261	176	37	7	332	109
Union	200	65	22	8	172	83	20	7	194	63
	2972	1758	343	94	2485	2108	377	71	2957	1700
Majority	1214				377				1257	
	5345	3338	490	126	4457	3996	520	100		
Majority in county	2007				461					

Housel, Pro., for Assembly, 386; Cooley, Nat., 87.

Mercer County.

1st District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Gauntt, Dem.	Con. Buchanan, Rep.	Con. Howell, Pro.	Con. Dobbins, Nat.	Ass'y. Bergen, Dem.	Ass'y. Rue, Rep.
Ewing	222	229	2	.....	224	226	2	.....	245	204
Hamilton—North Dist	194	302	17	.....	192	303	17	.....	208	291
South Dist	132	162	16	.....	130	165	15	.....	129	164
Hopewell—North Dist	262	171	.....	2	263	170	.....	1	263	171
Center Dist	180	285	6	.....	179	286	6	.....	202	263
West Dist	73	189	2	1	72	190	2	1	73	190
	515	645	8	3	514	646	8	2	538	624
East Windsor	267	296	78	.....	263	309	69	.....	256	355
Lawrence	145	234	3	.....	144	236	3	.....	158	221
Millham	209	232	.....	11	193	247	.....	11	205	238
Princeton—1st Dist	226	296	4	3	226	302	3	3	225	305
2d Dist	268	287	6	.....	256	303	4	.....	252	305
Washington	150	154	11	.....	154	155	11	.....	155	153
West Windsor	147	183	3	.....	148	183	2	.....	163	168
	2475	3020	148	17	2444	3075	134	16	2534	3028
Majority		545				631				494

Rogers, Pro., for Assembly, 87.

2d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Gaunutt, Dem.	Con. Buchanan, Rep.	Con. Howell, Pro.	Con. Dobbins, Nat.	Ass'y. Lalor, Dem.	Ass'y. Chambers, Rep.
Trenton—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist	188	304	9	1	184	316	4	.....	184	314
1st Ward, 2d Dist.....	215	415	10	4	211	422	7	3	215	417
2d Ward, 1st Dist	165	234	6	.....	168	232	5	.....	172	228
2d Ward, 2d Dist.....	127	183	5	2	125	185	4	2	132	180
5th Ward, 1st Dist. ...	160	211	6	.....	160	214	5	.....	162	211
5th Ward, 2d Dist.....	154	203	5	1	149	211	4	1	154	205
5th Ward, 3d Dist.....	336	276	5	7	334	281	5	.....	337	277
7th Ward, 1st Dist.....	241	156	4	.....	239	157	4	.....	246	148
7th Ward, 2d Dist.....	360	293	3	.....	359	294	3	.....	374	273
7th Ward, 3d Dist.....	247	256	8	1	245	259	7	.....	241	257
	2193	2531	61	16	2174	2571	48	6	2217	2510
Majority.....		338				397				293

Joslin, Pro., for Assembly, 44.

3d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Gaunutt, Dem.	Con. Buchanan, Rep.	Con. Howell, Pro.	Con. Dobbins, Nat.	Ass'y. Caminade, Dem.	Ass'y. Hummell, Jr., Rep.
Chambersburg—										
1st Dist.....	279	244	6	2	276	249	5	1	282	237
2d Dist	255	411	24	4	248	421	25	2	250	412
3d Dist.....	189	203	2	4	189	202	2	3	188	200
	723	858	32	10	713	872	32	6	720	849
Trenton—										
3d Ward, 1st Dist	169	181	6	1	167	180	7	1	190	153
3d Ward, 2d Dist.....	264	352	14	1	260	360	13	.....	261	348
3d Ward, 3d Dist.....	360	169	4	.....	354	173	4	.....	352	171
4th Ward, 1st Dist	244	253	8	2	240	258	8	.....	247	250
4th Ward, 2d Dist.....	365	192	5	1	367	192	4	.....	368	187
6th Ward	290	140	1	2	284	146	1	.....	285	144
	2415	2145	70	17	2385	2181	69	7	2423	2102
Majority.....	270				204				321	
	7083	7696	279	50	7003	7827	251	29		
Majority in county..		613				824				

Lawson, Pro., for Assembly, 82.

VOTE IN CITY OF TRENTON.

Trenton—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Dem.	Con. Rep.	Con. Pro.	Con. Nat.	Ass'y. Dem.	Ass'y. Rep.
1st Ward	403	719	19	5	395	738	11	3	399	731
2d Ward	292	417	11	2	293	417	9	2	304	408
3d Ward	793	702	24	2	781	713	24	1	803	672
4th Ward	609	445	13	3	607	450	12	.....	615	437
5th Ward	650	690	16	8	643	706	14	1	653	693
6th Ward	290	140	1	2	284	146	1	.....	285	144
7th Ward	848	705	15	1	843	710	14	.....	861	678
	3885	3818	99	23	3846	3880	85	7	3920	3763
Majority	67					34			157	

Pro. vote for Assembly, 82.

Middlesex County.

1st District. Perth Amboy—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Green, Dem.	Con. Kean, Jr., Rep.	Con. Parker, Pro.	Con. Stout, Nat.	Ass'y. Savage, Dem.	Ass'y. Schoder, Rep.
1st Ward	175	231	10	10	177	229	12	9	173	246
2d Ward	279	178	7	8	276	178	10	9	266	197
3d Ward	203	93	6	2	203	93	9	2	195	102
	657	502	23	20	656	500	31	20	634	545
Piscataway—										
North Dist	132	208	12	1	131	208	12	1	130	209
South Dist	145	167	11	.....	140	169	11	.....	137	165
Raritan—1st Dist	260	224	12	3	265	222	15	2	256	226
2d Dist	169	135	8	.....	158	142	14	.....	155	137
Woodbridge—1st Dist.	198	239	4	3	177	259	4	3	225	210
2d Dist.	172	212	1	1	171	214	1	1	177	207
	1733	1687	71	28	1698	1714	88	27	1714	1699
Majority	46					16			15	

Maxfield, Pro., for Assembly, 88.

2d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Green, Dem.	Con. Kean, Jr., Rep.	Con. Parker, Pro.	Con. Stout, Nat.	Ass't Y. Martin, Dem.	Ass't Y. Disbrow, Rep.
East Brunswick—										
1st Dist	333	182	3	1	333	181	3	1	334	180
2d Dist	195	78	.....	3	197	76	.....	3	187	80
Madison	231	121	.....	.....	229	121	.....	1	186	147
New Brunswick—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist	178	107	.....	2	181	106	.....	1	179	109
1st Ward, 2d Dist	168	157	10	1	170	157	8	1	168	130
3d Ward	294	169	6	1	293	176	6	1	283	176
6th Ward, 1st Dist	362	236	9	6	365	239	6	6	368	236
6th Ward, 2d Dist	256	148	5	1	256	151	3	.....	253	149
Sayreville	194	184	.....	.....	196	183	.....	.....	187	190
So. Amboy—1st Dist	339	165	2	.....	328	174	1	.....	306	183
2d Dist	268	133	.....	2	258	146	.....	2	239	159
	2818	1680	35	17	2801	1710	27	16	2690	1739
Majority	1138				1091				951	

Cornell, Pro., for Assembly, 36.

3d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Green, Dem.	Con. Kean, Jr., Rep.	Con. Parker, Pro.	Con. Stout, Nat.	Ass't Y. Dolan, Dem.	Ass't Y. Carson, Rep.
Cranbury	123	247	18	.....	123	248	17	.....	118	251
Monroe—1st Dist	138	200	1	.....	139	199	1	.....	138	198
2d Dist	151	144	.....	.....	150	145	.....	.....	149	145
New Brunswick—										
2d Ward, 1st Dist	211	233	5	1	211	231	6	.....	192	247
2d Ward, 2d Dist	88	180	4	1	87	181	3	1	73	191
4th Ward	98	145	7	.....	95	147	7	.....	73	155
5th Ward, 1st Dist	225	316	8	7	222	329	4	1	207	338
6th Ward, 2d Dist	189	207	10	4	188	206	11	4	171	217
North Brunswick	89	175	4	8	89	178	4	5	89	180
South Brunswick—										
1st Dist	150	232	2	.....	150	232	2	.....	146	233
2d Dist	136	116	2	.....	136	116	3	.....	132	117
	1598	2195	61	21	1590	2212	58	11	1488	2272
Majority		597				622				784
	6149	5562	167	66	6089	5636	173	54		
Majority in county	587				453					

Johnson, Pro., for Assembly, 73.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Dem.	Con. Rep.	Con. Pro.	Con. Nat.	Ass'y. Dem.	Ass'y. Rep.
1st Ward	346	264	10	3	351	263	8	2	347	239
2d Ward	299	413	9	2	298	412	9	1	275	438
3d Ward	294	169	6	1	293	176	6	1	283	176
4th Ward	98	145	7	.....	95	147	7	.....	73	155
5th Ward	414	523	18	11	410	535	15	5	378	555
6th Ward	618	384	14	7	621	390	9	6	621	385
	2069	1898	64	24	2068	1923	54	15	1977	1948
Majority	171				145				29	

Pro. vote for Assembly, 76.

Monmouth County.

1st District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Green, Dem.	Con. Kean, Jr., Rep.	Sen. Chattle, Dem.	Sen. Vredenburgh, Rep.	Ass'y. Boud, Dem.	Ass'y. No Opp.
Howell—East Dist.	257	166	1	12	257	167	256	178	404	.....
West Dist.	234	128	6	.....	231	132	234	134	305	.....
Freehold—1st Dist.	324	185	3	4	322	187	274	240	351	.....
2d Dist.	341	240	7	4	332	251	295	296	393	.....
Manalapan	237	277	20	.....	219	295	236	296	239	.....
Millstone	235	226	13	.....	237	233	215	255	237	.....
Upper Freehold—										
1st Dist.	216	173	3	1	216	172	209	182	216	.....
2d Dist	122	244	18	3	122	245	138	244	120	.....
	1966	1639	71	24	1936	1682	1857	1825	2265	.....
Majority	327				254		32			

Parker, Pro., for Congress, 57; Stout, Nat., 20.

2d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Green, Dem.	Con. Kean, Jr., Rep.	Sen. Chattle, Dem.	Sen. Vredenb'gh Rep.	Ass'y. Heyer, Dem.	Ass'y. Eaton, Rep.
Atlantic	301	128	2	.....	302	128	296	133	320	106
Holmdel	249	108	6	.....	247	115	237	117	250	106
Matawan	353	214	4	20	346	218	356	221	347	220
Marlboro	312	201	.....	.....	308	206	302	205	313	201
Neptune—1st Dist.	289	381	63	.....	293	381	367	359	297	396
2d Dist.	286	406	61	.....	288	408	341	411	297	420
Ocean—1st Dist	367	257	6	.....	366	258	319	300	361	263
2d Dist.	146	84	4	.....	147	84	93	138	94	135
3d Dist.	316	233	10	2	317	234	321	231	303	251
4th Dist.	191	154	14	2	190	154	180	170	190	153
	1020	728	34	4	1020	730	913	839	948	802
Wall—1st Dist.	337	176	8	1	335	177	329	183	335	178
2d Dist.	320	263	25	6	314	266	318	289	320	264
	3467	2605	203	31	3453	2629	3459	2758	3427	2693
Majority	862				824		701		734	

Parker, Pro., for Congress, 188; Stout, Nat., 31.

3d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Green, Dem.	Con. Kean, Jr., Rep.	Sen. Chattle, Dem.	Sen. Vredenb'gh Rep.	Assy'. Steen, Dem.	Assy'. Grant, Rep.
Eatontown—										
1st Dist.	105	188	4	2	108	187	103	195	137	162
2d Dist.	175	150	3	.....	175	150	156	163	168	158
Middletown—										
1st Dist.	187	211	5	1	184	216	178	227	148	257
2d Dist.	286	259	5	9	289	234	288	244	293	244
3d Dist.	117	151	18	13	109	150	140	161	131	166
	590	601	28	23	582	600	606	632	572	667
Raritan—1st Dist.	244	222	14	.....	244	218	247	226	246	227
2d Dist.	230	227	4	.....	233	225	233	228	230	226
Shrewsbury—										
East Dist.	222	152	5	4	223	149	206	171	218	161
Middle Dist.	183	213	10	41	164	182	158	272	159	275
West Dist.	201	231	8	13	189	226	176	271	196	251
Southern Dist.	169	218	4	12	163	218	160	239	178	224
	775	814	27	70	739	775	700	953	751	911
	2119	2202	80	95	2081	2155	2045	2397	2104	2351
Majority		83				74		352		247
	7552	6416	354	150	7470	6466	7361	6980		
Majority in county	1106				1004		381			

Parker, Pro., for Congress, 57; Stout, Nat., 182.
Total Pro. vote for Congress in county, 302; Nat., 233.

Morris County.

1st District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Stevenson, Dem.	Con. Phelps, Rep.	Con. Buckley, Pro.	Con. Potter, Nat.	Ass'y. Jenkins, Rep.	Ass'y. Esten, Pro.
Chatham—N. Dist	196	158	6	21	195	162	.....	21	161	.....
S. Dist	242	303	18	12	239	311	16	10	310	.....
Hanover—N. Dist	96	199	5	2	94	198	6	3	200	17
S. Dist	221	256	9	6	217	263	4	6	261	8
Morris—E. Dist	240	279	12	.....	226	292	5	.....	297	4
N. Dist	260	247	10	9	254	255	9	9	253	3
S. Dist	308	324	10	4	313	321	6	5	325	2
	808	850	32	13	793	868	20	14	875	9
Montville	91	194	11	.....	89	197	11	.....	183	22
	1654	1960	81	54	1627	1999	57	54	1990	56
Majority		306				372				

Mulford, Nat., for Assembly, 104.

2d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Stevenson, Dem.	Con. Phelps, Rep.	Con. Buckley, Pro.	Con. Potter, Nat.	Ass'y. Wills, Rep.	Ass'y. Smith, Pro.
Boonton	200	321	51	12	196	325	50	13	327	71
Jefferson	107	247	.....	5	107	247	.....	5	247	.....
Pequannock	185	365	19	2	185	363	18	2	366	18
Rockaway—N. Dist	217	370	24	5	213	370	23	9	369	42
S. Dist	202	240	32	27	202	240	29	31	241	46
Roxbury	297	180	13	5	294	185	10	5	189	13
Mount Olive	241	151	26	9	237	153	28	9	175	27
	1449	1874	165	65	1434	1883	158	74	1914	217
Majority		425				449				

Young, Nat., for Assembly, 128.

3d District.	Elec.- Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.	Con.- Stevenson, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Buckley, Pro.	Potter, Nat.	Ass'y.- Drake, Dem.	Osborn, Pro.
Chester	362	224	33	.....	361	223	34	.....	353	43
Mendham	196	167	10	.....	195	172	9	.....	199	13
Passaic	247	165	.....	.....	246	165	.....	.....	246	.....
Randolph—										
Central Dist	200	237	49	19	206	237	48	17	201	54
North Dist	137	232	56	95	140	230	49	102	137	58
South Dist	169	172	15	9	167	170	14	11	169	16
	506	641	120	123	513	637	111	130	510	128
*Washington—										
North Dist	162	82	18	.....	161	93	17	.....	162	18
South Dist	245	85	19	.....	246	86	17	.....	245	29
	1718	1364	200	123	1722	1376	188	130	1712	231
Majority	344				346					
	4821	5198	446	242	4783	5258	403	258		
Majority in county..		377				475				

Fearty, Nat., for Assembly, 135.

* Eight regular Republican Electors received 92 votes each. Israel S. Adams received 92 votes.

Ocean County.

	Elec.- Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.	Con.- Gaunt, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Howell, Pro.	Dobbins, Nat.	Ass'y.- Wilks, Dem.	Smith, Rep.
Berkeley	103	88	.....	.....	110	82	.....	.....	108	80
Brick—East Dist	204	375	3	2	205	375	3	2	204	374
West Dist	81	168	16	9	78	177	11	9	61	211
Dover	243	391	11	7	243	394	8	7	273	377
Eagleswood	63	114	5	.....	68	113	1	.....	70	112
Jackson	232	176	17	.....	237	178	9	.....	242	181
Lacey	58	122	.....	1	56	124	.....	1	56	124
Manchester	178	101	2	.....	182	98	2	.....	186	95
Ocean	56	49	.....	6	57	48	.....	6	58	48
Plumstead	194	203	1	.....	192	203	2	.....	192	205
Stafford	107	132	1	3	107	132	1	3	100	140
Union	76	172	1	3	76	173	1	3	75	174
	1595	2091	57	31	1611	2097	38	31	1625	2121
Majority in county..		496				486				496

Wood, Nat., for Assembly, 18.

Passaic County.

1st District.	Elec.-Dem.	Elec.-Rep.	Elec.-Pro.	Elec.-Nat.	Con.-Stevenson, Dem.	Con.-Phelps, Rep.	Con.-Buckley, Pro.	Con.-Potter, Nat.	Ass'y.-Rea, Dem.	Ass'y.-Scheele, Rep.
Little Falls	111	180	9	.....	111	180	8	.....	114	176
Manchester	86	187	2	6	87	184	2	6	124	144
Paterson—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist.	221	399	10	2	218	400	11	1	200	391
1st Ward, 2d Dist.	214	444	10	6	208	448	11	6	204	403
Pompton	133	281	7	.....	135	280	7	.....	134	274
Wayne	160	196	6	2	160	199	5	.....	159	198
West Milford	226	286	25	.....	243	269	25	.....	227	279
	1151	1973	69	16	1162	1960	69	13	1162	1865
Majority		822				798				703

Carey, Pro., for Assembly, 93.

2d District.	Elec.-Dem.	Elec.-Rep.	Elec.-Pro.	Elec.-Nat.	Con.-Stevenson, Dem.	Con.-Phelps, Rep.	Con.-Buckley, Pro.	Con.-Potter, Nat.	Ass'y.-Prall, Dem.	Ass'y.-Bolton, Rep.
Paterson—										
2d Ward, 1st Dist.	214	395	13	2	200	409	13	1	231	375
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	278	471	21	41	274	484	17	40	342	438
3d Ward, 1st Dist.	171	271	4	1	170	267	4	1	202	225
3d Ward, 2d Dist.	242	422	5	3	239	428	5	1	277	386
3d Ward, 3d Dist.	243	488	8	13	235	498	7	13	290	445
6th Ward, 1st Dist.	147	223	3	5	145	227	2	4	170	204
6th Ward, 2d Dist.	238	219	3	5	236	219	2	5	278	178
	1533	2489	57	70	1499	2532	50	65	1790	2251
Majority		956				1033				461

Butler, Pro., for Assembly, 49.

3d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Stevenson, Dem.	Con. Phelps, Rep.	Con. Buckley, Pro.	Con. Potter, Nat.	Ass'y. Knowldon, Dem.	Ass'y. Low, Rep.
Acquackanonk	149	222	4	3	148	223	4	3	149	218
Paterson—										
4th Ward, 1st Dist.	133	321	9	3	122	339	6	2	112	320
4th Ward, 2d Dist	210	409	8	5	198	422	7	5	210	402
4th Ward, 3d Dist.	74	87	3	5	71	91	3	5	73	84
5th Ward, 1st Dist.	336	344	8	8	329	352	7	7	324	344
5th Ward, 2d Dist.	329	450	3	25	323	455	3	22	327	445
Passaic City—										
1st Dist. 1st Ward	176	134	.....	6	178	132	.....	6	180	127
2d Ward	141	259	7	2	130	270	6	2	157	237
3d Ward	66	102	2	1	59	113	.....	1	67	100
3d Dist., 1st Ward	209	238	3	16	198	252	2	17	220	236
	592	733	12	25	565	767	8	26	624	700
	1823	2566	47	74	1756	2649	38	70	1819	2513
Majority		743				893				694

Brower, Pro., for Assembly, 61.

4th District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Con. Nat.	Con. Stevenson, Dem.	Con. Phelps, Rep.	Ass'y. Flynn, Dem.	Ass'y. Rudy, Rep.	Ass'y. Keys.
Paterson—									
7th Ward, 1st Dist.	349	161	3	4	336	174	287	107	117
7th Ward, 2d Dist.	344	152	.....	1	341	158	261	93	131
8th Ward, 1st Dist.	330	200	2	20	327	201	302	104	135
8th Ward, 2d Dist.	259	138	4	10	258	138	191	81	132
8th Ward, 3d Dist.	468	451	2	14	460	461	385	276	261
	1750	1102	11	49	1722	1132	1426	661	776
Majority	648				590				
	6257	8130	184	209	6139	8273			
Majority in county		1873				2134			

Buckley, Pro., for Congress, 11; Potter, Nat., 35.
Total Pro. vote for Congress in county, 168; Nat., 183.

VOTE IN CITY OF PATERSON.

Paterson—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Stevenson, Dem.	Con. Phelps, Rep.	Con. Buckley, Pro.	Con. Potter, Nat.
1st Ward	435	843	20	8	426	848	22	7
2d Ward	492	876	34	43	474	893	30	41
3d Ward	606	1181	17	17	644	1193	16	15
4th Ward	417	817	20	13	391	852	16	12
5th Ward	665	794	11	33	652	807	10	29
6th Ward	385	442	6	10	381	446	4	9
7th Ward	693	313	3	5	677	332	3	4
8th Ward	1057	789	8	44	1045	800	8	31
	4800	6055	119	173	4690	6171	109	148
Majority		1255				1481		

Salem County.

	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Ferrell, Dem.	Con. Hires, Rep.	Sen. Elwell, Dem.	Sen. Miller, Rep.	Ass'y. Lecroy, Dem.	Ass'y. Whitaker, Rep.
Elsinboro	52	91	1	.....	52	92	57	87	52	92
L. Alloways Creek	128	184	6	.....	132	181	129	183	133	179
Lower Penns Neck	187	148	4	.....	192	147	188	148	202	134
Mannington	145	342	14	.....	149	340	135	356	148	342
Oldmans	176	164	16	2	184	158	180	163	178	165
Pittsgrove	299	121	4	24	317	105	327	103	302	116
Pilesgrove—N. Dist	131	242	29	5	136	241	147	236	136	246
S. Dist	131	252	24	3	138	250	171	223	135	252
Quinton	123	214	7	2	112	231	118	221	123	218
Salem—										
East Ward, 1st Dist.	108	160	7	.....	107	160	112	158	112	158
East Ward, 2d Dist.	180	228	22	1	178	236	181	228	184	225
West Ward, 1st Dist.	180	149	9	.....	183	149	179	152	183	146
West Ward, 2d Dist.	178	141	5	.....	206	116	165	144	179	141
	646	678	43	1	674	661	637	682	658	670
U. Alloways Creek	272	134	35	2	278	148	295	133	284	140
Upper Penns Neck	336	207	25	3	339	207	340	206	339	202
Upper Pittsgrove	238	245	30	.....	245	243	246	242	239	250
	2864	3022	238	42	2948	3004	2970	2983	2929	3006
Majority in county		158				56		13		77

*A recount reduced Miller's majority, for Senator, to 7. Harbison, Pro., for Congress, 164; Atkinson, Nat., 36. Woolman, Pro., for Senator, 188. Wilcox, Pro., for Assembly, 184.

Somerset County.

	Elec.				Con.		Sen.		Ass'y.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.	Pidcock, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Lane, Dem.	Thompson, Rep.	Vetterlein, Dem.	Robins, Rep.
Bedminster	321	121	3	.....	234	162	318	127	321	123
*Bernards	375	177	13	.....	360	213	345	239	383	202
Branchburg	130	173	6	2	109	185	121	183	132	174
Bridgewater—										
1st Dist.	240	251	3	1	196	286	215	281	231	265
2d Dist.	195	173	19	1	170	184	194	184	204	180
3d Dist.	227	228	12	4	215	231	227	223	227	226
4th Dist.	228	254	12	.....	176	289	218	269	232	257
	890	906	46	6	757	990	854	957	894	928
Franklin—										
1st Dist.	146	175	.....	.....	145	175	147	174	146	175
2d Dist.	183	139	5	3	164	147	170	156	186	145
3d Dist.	90	148	2	1	89	147	91	149	90	150
	419	462	7	4	398	469	408	479	422	470
Hillsboro—										
1st Dist.	198	174	9	.....	175	187	199	175	202	176
2d Dist.	138	208	7	1	127	219	151	199	137	216
Montgomery	171	261	.....	4	156	278	165	271	167	270
North Plainfield—										
1st Dist.	170	196	16	1	145	224	155	221	171	210
2d Dist.	137	165	11	3	135	166	133	168	139	164
Warren	167	84	7	.....	162	86	166	85	174	77
	3116	2927	125	21	2758	3179	3015	3104	3142	3010
Majority in county	189					421		89	132	

Morrow, Pro., for Congress, 112; Davis, Nat., 21. Chamberlin, for Senator, 24. Scully, for Assembly, 16.

*Eight Republican Electors received 199 votes. Israel S. Adams received 199 votes.

Sussex County.

	Elec.				Con.				Ass'y.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.	Pidcock, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Morrow, Pro.	Davis, Nat	Kinney, Dem.	Hunt, Rep.
Andover	216	67	3	.....	204	71	10	.....	219	60
Byram	149	152	25	3	148	157	21	3	150	150
Frankford	231	161	24	.....	230	162	24	.....	233	158
Green	113	66	6	2	113	67	5	2	109	66
Hampton	148	80	7	1	146	82	6	1	146	82
Hardyston	291	287	4	13	287	289	5	13	289	283
Lafayette	108	120	5	1	108	121	5	1	107	118
Montague	174	56	.....	1	167	62	.....	1	174	57
Newton	367	276	9	1	346	288	13	1	377	264
Sandyston	197	91	2	1	192	96	2	1	194	94
Sparta	261	212	8	16	260	213	8	16	264	208
Stillwater	229	121	8	12	224	128	7	9	223	128
Vernon	297	170	.....	.....	295	172	.....	.....	295	172
Walpack	121	27	.....	.....	92	54	.....	.....	121	27
Wantage—East Dist	374	183	7	5	364	191	10	4	371	183
West Dist	182	149	8	3	179	151	9	3	184	147
	3458	2218	116	59	3355	2304	125	55	3456	2197
Majority in county	1240				1051				1259	

Sanford, Pro., for Assembly, 120; Garriss, Nat., 54.

Union County.

	Elec.				Con.		Sen.		Ass'y.	
1st District. Elizabeth—	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.	Green, Dem	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Livingston, Dem.	Vail, Rep.	Hughes, Dem.	Cooley, Rep.
1st Ward, 1st Dist	196	220	9	25	200	210	192	233	204	215
1st Ward, 2d Dist	159	155	7	24	162	157	152	166	151	166
1st Ward, 3d Dist	193	197	7	26	187	201	189	207	194	202
2d Ward, 1st Dist	409	114	4	45	371	158	422	108	431	102
2d Ward, 2d Dist	360	114	.....	27	335	143	370	110	378	98
3d Ward, 1st Dist	241	111	.....	11	231	120	228	125	233	113
3d Ward, 2d Dist	332	102	1	18	330	105	317	121	322	104
4th Ward	213	223	6	13	214	225	195	247	192	244
8th Ward	315	177	2	13	314	175	311	179	307	187
	2418	1413	36	202	2344	1491	2376	1496	2412	1431
Majority	1005				850		880		981	

Parker, Pro., for Congress, 28; Stout, Nat, 167. Good, Pro., for Senator, 21; Morse, Nat., 161. Hayden, Pro., for Assembly, 31.

2d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Green, Dem.	Con. Kean, Jr., Rep.	Sen. Livingston, Dem.	Sen. Vail, Rep.	Ass'y. Woodruff, Dem.	Ass'y. Corbin, Rep.
Cranford	109	124	7	4	103	131	101	134	113	121
Elizabeth—										
5th Ward, 1st Dist	250	307	5	17	258	303	241	329	237	327
5th Ward, 2d Dist	284	261	5	17	267	266	256	295	242	312
6th Ward	165	324	2	10	173	327	158	340	162	334
7th Ward	181	203	4	7	189	200	140	253	152	239
Linden	156	210	1	2	137	225	144	224	153	212
Springfield	69	119	4	1	64	127	64	126	68	122
Union	330	217	3	13	320	228	327	221	383	164
New Providence	79	66	4	12	78	68	77	74	78	67
Summit	271	159	10	6	259	172	261	169	260	171
	1894	1989	45	89	1848	2047	1769	2165	1848	2069
Majority		95				199		396		221

Parker, Pro., for Congress, 31; Stout, Nat., 82. Good, Pro., for Senator, 28; Morse, Nat., 76. McLeod, Pro., for Assembly, 32; Stafford, Nat., 77.

3d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Green, Dem.	Con. Kean, Jr., Rep.	Sen. Livingston, Dem.	Sen. Vail, Rep.	Ass'y. Gibby, Dem.	Ass'y. Kirkner, Rep.
Clark	56	29	.....	.....	57	28	54	31	56	29
Fanwood	119	123	.....	19	117	126	120	124	115	128
Plainfield—1st Ward	187	202	6	2	189	196	193	191	189	181
2d Ward	161	208	16	6	156	217	153	217	135	229
3d Ward	114	213	14	9	102	227	105	223	92	230
4th Ward	255	277	9	11	255	274	269	254	256	256
	717	900	45	28	702	924	720	885	672	896
Rahway—1st Ward	149	159	6	.....	142	159	141	167	158	150
2d Ward	188	170	1	4	181	177	178	183	194	164
3d Ward	285	313	14	9	277	313	274	331	294	311
4th Ward	157	133	3	2	152	133	141	146	159	128
	779	775	24	15	752	782	734	827	805	753
Westfield	232	250	16	5	225	263	224	261	218	266
	1903	2077	85	67	1853	2113	1852	2128	1866	2072
Majority		174				260		276		206
	6215	5479	166	358	6045	5654	5997	5789		
Majority in county	736				391		208			

Parker, Pro , for Congress, 86; Stout, Nat , 73. Good, Pro., for Senator, 88; Morse, Nat., 62. Burger, Pro., for Assembly, 109; Andrews, Nat., 69.

Total Pro. vote for Congress in county, 145; Nat., 322. Total Pro. vote for Senator, 137; Nat., 299.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Dem.	Con. Rep.	Sen. Dem.	Sen. Rep.	Ass'y. Dem.	Ass'y. Rep.
1st Ward	548	572	23	75	549	568	533	606	549	583
2d Ward	769	228	4	72	706	301	792	218	809	200
3d Ward	573	213	1	29	561	225	545	246	555	217
4th Ward	213	223	6	13	214	225	195	247	192	244
5th Ward	534	568	10	34	525	569	497	624	479	639
6th Ward	165	324	2	10	173	327	158	340	162	334
7th Ward	181	203	4	7	189	200	140	253	152	239
8th Ward	315	177	2	13	314	175	311	179	307	187
	3298	2508	52	253	3231	2590	3171	2713	3205	2643
Majority	790				641		458		562	

Pro. vote for Congress, 38; Nat., 213. Pro. vote for Senator, 31; Nat., 203. Pro. vote for Assembly, 41; Nat., 44.

Warren County.

1st District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Pidcock, Dem.	Con. Howey, Rep.	Sen. Moon, Dem.	Sen. Angle, Rep.	Ass'y. Larison, Dem.	Ass'y. Lukens, Rep.
Allamuchy	98	76	2	.....	92	80	100	73	101	72
Frelinghuysen	115	136	6	.....	109	142	117	135	114	136
Franklin	233	94	23	1	223	94	235	92	236	91
Greenwich	122	91	1	1	110	101	122	89	122	90
Hackettstown—										
1st Dist	176	113	23	10	169	120	176	111	187	104
2d Dist	158	111	8	11	156	113	164	103	163	108
Mansfield	224	116	23	16	197	133	225	114	231	113
Independence	157	75	15	2	140	92	160	71	163	69
Oxford—2d Dist	281	213	26	20	251	241	282	210	281	214
Pohatcong	201	174	1	1	192	185	216	175	211	179
Washington Boro'—										
East Dist	195	138	35	1	176	148	194	136	201	136
West Dist	162	114	26	2	145	128	168	108	166	113
Washington Twp	222	80	16	3	200	106	224	80	226	80
	2344	1531	205	68	2160	1683	2383	1502	2402	1505
Majority	813				477		881		897	

Morrow, Pro., for Congress, 204; Davis, Nat., 62. Fuller, Pro., for Senator, 200; Blackwell, Nat., 64. Trumbower, Pro., for Assembly, 170; Bryan, Nat, 61.

2d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Elec. Nat.	Con. Pidcock, Dem.	Con. Howey, Rep.	Sen. Moon, Dem.	Sen. Angle, Rep.	Ass'y. Wildrick, Dem.	Ass'y. Armstrong, Rep.
Belvidere	238	153	59	1	176	175	252	142	230	136
Blairstown	205	120	32	3	164	166	206	121	264	30
Hardwick	89	44	6	.....	76	51	92	42	102	12
Harmony	211	72	10	.....	196	79	209	73	210	71
Hope	238	130	17	5	216	149	241	130	238	132
Knowlton	246	137	14	4	193	196	250	131	248	128
Lopatcong	223	108	3	2	211	124	233	96	224	106
Oxford—1st Dist.	324	87	20	1	300	100	334	79	333	73
Pahaquarry	75	18	.....	1	56	34	74	18	79	18
Phillipsburg—										
1st Ward	233	200	7	6	202	229	267	162	232	197
2d Ward	280	147	16	11	246	173	312	119	279	142
3d Ward	307	201	17	16	286	228	343	165	328	202
4th Ward	180	96	9	2	173	106	195	85	181	95
	1000	644	49	35	907	736	1117	531	1020	636
	2849	1513	210	52	2495	1810	3008	1363	2948	1342
Majority	1336				685		1645		1606	
	5193	3044	415	120	4655	3493	5391	2865		
Majority in county	2149				1162		2526			

Morrow, Pro., for Congress, 257; Davis, Nat., 44; Fuller, Pro., for Senator, 203; Blackwell, Nat., 43. Shafer, Pro., for Assembly, 259; Drake, Nat., 53.

Total Pro. vote for Congress in county, 461; Nat., 106. Total Pro. vote for Senator, 403; Nat., 107.

Names of Counties and number of Votes received by each Elector in each County.

NAMES OF ELECTORS.	Atlantic.	Bergen.	Burlington.	Camden.	Cape May.	Cumberland.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hudson.	Hunterdon.	Mercer.	Middlesex.	Monmouth.	Morris.	Ocean.	Passaic.	Salem.	Somerset.	Sussex.	Union.	Warren.	Total.
DEMOCRATS.																						
Thomas Kays	1854	4326	6379	6544	1004	3467	20117	2792	21635	5345	7078	6147	7552	4821	1594	6256	2864	3116	3451	6215	5190	127747
Edward Balbach, Jr.	1854	4326	6383	6545	1005	3468	20115	2792	21637	5345	7086	6149	7552	4821	1595	6257	2864	3116	3459	6216	5193	127778
John Russell	1854	4327	6384	6545	1001	3468	20116	2791	21637	5344	7087	6149	7552	4821	1595	6257	2864	3116	3459	6216	5193	127776
Ephraim P. Emson	1853	4327	6381	6545	1004	3471	20116	2792	21637	5345	7085	6149	7552	4821	1600	6257	2864	3116	3459	6216	5193	127783
James S. Vosseller	1854	4327	6385	6545	1004	3471	20118	2793	21635	5345	7075	6148	7553	4821	1595	6257	2864	3115	3459	6217	5193	127774
Philip H. Hann	1854	4327	6385	6545	1004	3471	20118	2793	21636	5345	7080	6150	7552	4821	1595	6257	2864	3116	3459	6216	5195	127783
James Inglis, Jr.	1854	4327	6385	6545	1004	3471	20116	2793	21636	5345	7084	6150	7552	4821	1595	6259	2864	3116	3459	6214	5193	127783
Samuel Lord, Jr	1854	4327	6385	6545	1004	3471	20115	2792	21636	5344	7083	6150	7552	4821	1595	6257	2864	3116	3459	6213	5193	127776
Aug. A. Hardenbergh	1854	4327	6385	6545	1004	3470	20126	2793	21644	5345	7085	6150	7552	4821	1595	6256	2865	3116	3459	6213	5193	127798
REPUBLICANS.																						
Frederic A. Potts	2439	3687	6765	8539	1244	4492	21333	3439	16315	3337	7696	5564	6446	5207	2089	8130	3022	2949	2217	5481	3045	123436
John Taylor	2439	3687	6761	8539	1243	4492	21329	3439	16313	3338	7692	5562	6446	5208	2092	8130	3022	2949	2218	5479	3043	123421
Albert Merritt	2439	3688	6759	8535	1242	4487	21333	3437	16314	3338	7696	5562	6446	5208	2091	8131	3022	2949	2218	5478	3044	123417
Mahlon Hutchinson	2438	3688	6768	8538	1167	4492	21333	3254	16311	3337	7695	5563	6446	5115	2089	8131	3022	2750	2218	5476	3044	122875
Simon Van Wickle	2441	3688	6761	8538	1244	4492	21331	3439	16310	3338	7698	5561	6446	5208	2092	8131	3022	2949	2218	5478	3044	123429
Lewis H. Taylor	2441	3688	6761	8538	1243	4492	21333	3439	16314	3342	7697	5561	6446	5209	2091	8132	3022	2949	2218	5479	3045	123440
Henry L. Butler	2439	3688	6761	8538	1244	4492	21331	3439	16315	3338	7696	5561	6445	5209	2091	8123	3022	2949	2218	5480	3044	123423
Gardner R. Colby	2439	3688	6761	8538	1244	4492	21336	3439	16315	3337	7697	5561	6446	5209	2091	8131	3022	2948	2218	5479	3043	123434
Thomas Potter	2439	3688	6761	8538	1242	4492	21330	3439	16305	3338	7696	5561	6446	5209	2090	8129	3022	2948	2218	5480	3043	123414
Israel S. Adams	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	4	.....	557

Names of Counties and number of Votes received by each Elector in each County, Continued.

NAMES OF ELECTORS.	Atlantic.	Bergen.	Burlington.	Camden.	Cape May.	Cumberland.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hudson.	Hunterdon.	Mercer.	Middlesex.	Monmouth.	Morris.	Ocean.	Passaic.	Salem.	Somerset.	Sussex.	Union.	Warren.	Total.
PROHIBITION.																						
George Macloskie	247	74	387	465	121	549	768	285	223	489	279	167	355	446	57	184	238	125	116	167	414	6156
Aaron Howell	247	74	387	466	121	549	768	285	223	490	279	167	355	446	57	184	238	125	116	167	414	6159
Rudolphus Bingham	247	73	387	464	120	550	768	285	223	490	279	167	355	446	57	184	238	125	116	166	415	6155
Eli Gifford	247	73	387	465	121	550	768	285	223	490	280	167	355	446	57	184	238	125	116	167	415	6159
George W Davies	247	73	387	465	121	550	768	284	223	490	278	165	348	446	57	184	238	125	116	165	416	6146
Lemuel L Fulper	247	73	385	465	121	549	768	284	223	490	279	167	355	446	57	184	238	125	116	165	413	6150
Daniel H Smith	247	73	387	465	121	549	768	284	223	490	279	167	355	446	57	184	238	125	116	166	415	6155
John S Littell	247	73	387	465	121	549	763	284	223	490	279	167	355	446	57	184	238	125	116	167	415	6151
Isaac N. Quimby	247	73	387	465	121	549	767	284	223	490	279	167	355	446	57	183	238	123	116	166	415	6151
NATIONAL.																						
Washington L Hope	54	63	155	31	39	290	600	120	658	126	51	66	150	242	31	209	42	21	59	359	120	3486
John S Reehil	54	63	155	31	39	290	601	....	647	126	46	66	150	242	31	209	42	21	59	358	120	3350
Benj F. McCollister	54	63	155	33	39	296	602	120	657	126	50	66	150	242	31	209	42	21	59	358	120	3493
John H Saunderson	54	63	155	33	39	296	602	120	657	126	53	66	150	242	31	209	42	21	59	357	120	3495
Benjamin Urner	54	63	155	33	39	295	603	120	658	126	51	66	150	242	31	209	42	21	59	359	120	3496
George H Larison	54	63	155	33	39	296	603	120	657	126	51	66	150	242	31	209	42	21	59	357	120	3494
John Warr	54	63	155	33	39	296	602	....	640	126	46	66	150	242	31	210	42	21	59	358	120	3353
Thomas P O'Reilly	54	63	155	33	39	296	602	120	654	126	51	66	150	242	31	209	41	21	59	358	120	3490
John Boyd	54	62	155	33	39	296	602	120	606	125	52	65	150	242	31	209	41	21	59	359	120	3441
Thomas H. Egbert	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	120	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	123
Erastus E Potter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	120	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	124
Scattering	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Number of Names on Poll-books	4612	8193	13734	15646	2416	8836	43116	6650	38918	9327	15196	12013	14550	10783	3793	14942	6210	6242	5861	12301	8805	262174
Ballots rejected	19	20	28	64	7	17	126	8	74	18	24	30	36	33	9	31	24	18	9	17	25	637

Recapitulation.

AVERAGE VOTE FOR ELECTORS BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Vote by Counties. Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	1854	2439	247	54	.....	585
Bergen	4327	3688	73	63	639	.....
Burlington	6384	6762	387	155	.....	378
Camden	6545	8538	465	33	.....	1993
Cape May	1004	1235	121	39	.....	231
Cumberland	3470	4491	549	295	.....	1021
Essex	20117	21332	767	602	.....	1215
Gloucester	2792	3418	284	93	.....	626
Hudson	21637	16312	223	648	5325	.....
Hunterdon	5345	3338	490	126	2007	.....
Mercer	7083	7696	279	50	.....	613
Middlesex	6149	5562	167	66	587	.....
Monmouth	7552	6446	354	150	1106	.....
Morris	4821	5198	446	242	.....	377
Ocean	1595	2091	57	31	.....	496
Passaic	6257	8130	184	209	.....	1873
Salem	2864	3022	238	42	.....	158
Somerset	3116	2927	125	21	189	.....
Sussex	3458	2218	116	59	1240	.....
Union	6215	5479	166	358	736	.....
Warren	5193	3044	415	120	2149	.....
Average vote	127778	123366	6153	3456	13978	9566
Democratic plurality	4412				4412	

CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	Ferrell, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Harbison, Pro.	Atkinson, Nat.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Camden	6854	8251	414	23	.....	1397
Cape May	1050	1212	99	34	.....	162
Cumberland	3888	4176	483	217	.....	288
Gloucester	3163	3102	183	75	161	.....
Salem	2948	3004	164	36	.....	56
	18003	19745	1343	385	161	1903
Hires' plurality		1742				1742

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Gaunt, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Howell, Pro.	Dobbins, Nat.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	1832	2462	249	52	.....	630
Burlington	6407	6758	360	159	.....	351
Mercer	7003	7827	251	29	.....	824
Ocean	1611	2097	38	31	.....	486
	16853	19144	898	271	.....	2291
Buchanan's plurality		2291				2291

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Green, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Parker, Pro.	Stout, Nat.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Middlesex	6089	5636	173	54	453	.....
Monmouth	7470	6466	302	233	1004	.....
Union	6045	5654	145	322	391	.....
	19604	17756	620	609	1848	.....
Green's plurality	1848					

FOURTH LISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Pidcock, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Morrow, Pro.	Davis, Nat.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Hunterdon	4457	3996	520	100	461	.....
Somerset	2758	3179	112	21	.....	421
Sussex	3355	2304	125	55	1051	.....
Warren	4655	3493	461	106	1162	.....
	15225	12972	1218	282	2674	421
Pidcock's plurality	2253				2253	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Stevenson, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Buckley, Pro.	Potter, Nat.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Bergen	4204	3836	67	40	368	.....
Morris	4783	5258	403	258	.....	475
Passaic	6139	8273	168	183	.....	2134
	15126	17367	638	481	368	2609
Phelps' plurality		2241				2241

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.	Fiedler, Dem.	Lehlbach, Rep.	Tompkins, Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Essex	20818	21162	845	.....	344
Lehlbach's plurality		344			

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.	McAdoo, Dem.	Brigham, Rep.	Lee, Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Hudson	21985	16654	130	5331	.....
McAdoo's plurality	5331				

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.
Total vote	127614	124800	5692	2028
Democratic plurality for Congressmen	2814			

Vote for Governor—1883.

	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Majorities. Democrat.	Majorities. Republican.
Atlantic	1607	2040	86	206	.....	433
Bergen	3346	2736	19	68	610	.....
Burlington	5200	5221	225	524	.....	21
Camden	5199	5948	13	450	.....	749
Cape May	793	737	21	203	56	.....
Cumberland	3021	3801	369	80	.....	780
Essex	15557	17854	295	166	.....	2297
Gloucester	2687	3053	144	64	.....	366
Hudson	15293	12009	38	26	3284	.....
Hunterdon	4491	2539	194	493	1954	.....
Mercer	6559	6212	79	161	347	.....
Middlesex	5055	4274	66	156	781	.....
Monmouth	7113	5390	373	82	1723	.....
Morris	3709	4328	196	385	.....	619
Ocean	1524	1665	47	8	.....	141
Passaic	5444	5748	50	156	.....	304
Salem	2515	2594	69	130	.....	79
Somerset	2547	2522	27	29	25	.....
Sussex	2927	1723	157	160	1204	.....
Union	4864	4344	365	86	520	.....
Warren	4405	2311	127	520	2094	.....
	103856	97047	2960	4153	12598	5789
Abbett's majority	6809				6809	

REPORTS OF

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

MILITARY.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF NATIONAL GUARD.

Commander-in-Chief.—Leon Abbett.

Staff.—Adjutant-General, Brevet Major-General William S. Stryker; Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General Lewis Perrine; Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General Theodore R. Varick; Inspector-General, Brigadier-General Willoughby Weston; Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate-General, Colonel Charles G. Garretson; Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel S. Meredith Dickinson; Aides-de-Camp, Colonel Charles D. Hendrickson, Colonel Edwin A. Stevens, Colonel Charles W. Thomae, Colonel Otto Heppenheimer, Colonel William F. Taylor, Colonel John W. Romaine, Colonel Eckford Moore, Colonel Daniel J. Bechtel, Colonel Charles Agnew.

Division.—General Commanding, (vacancy.)

Division Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Benjamin F. Chambers; Inspector, Brevet Brigadier-General William Ward; Surgeon, Colonel Edward L. Welling; Paymaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles V. C. Murphy; Quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Blanchard Edgar; Judge-Advocate, Lieutenant-Colonel James N. Stratton; Aides-de-Camp, Major John C. Owens, Major Daniel Elmer, Major Townsend B. Baldwin.

First Brigade.—General Commanding, Brevet Major-General Joseph W. Plume.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Marvin Dodd; Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel George E P. Howard; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Terriberry; Quartermaster, Major William Strange; Paymaster, Major Samuel Meeker; Judge-Advocate, Major Frederick Frelinghuysen; Aides-de-Camp, Captain William S. Righter, Captain William Mason Wright; Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Judson Clark.

Second Brigade.—General Commanding, Brevet Major-General William J Sewell.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Chambers; Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Gauntt; Quartermaster, Major William M. Palmer; Paymaster, Kenneth J. Duncan. Judge-Advocate, Major James E Hays; Aides de-Camp, Captain Edward A Gillett, Captain Hamilton Markley; Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, ——— ———.

First Regiment, Infantry. Headquarters, Newark—Colonel, Edward A. Campbell; Adjutant Lieutenant James L. Marsh.

Third Regiment. Headquarters Elizabeth—Colonel, Elihu H. Ropes; Adjutant, Lieutenant ——— ———.

Fourth Regiment. Headquarters, Jersey City—Colonel, Dudley S. Steele; Adjutant, Lieutenant Benjamin M. Gerardin.

Fifth Regiment Headquarters, Newark—Colonel, Levi R. Barnard; Adjutant, Lieutenant James J. Dooner.

Sixth Regiment, Headquarters, Camden—Colonel, Wm. H. Cooper; Adjutant, Lieutenant George S. Courter.

Seventh Regiment, Headquarters, Trenton—Colonel, Richard A. Donnelly; Adjutant, Captain Charles H. W. Van Sciver.

Ninth Regiment, Headquarters, Hoboken—Colonel, B. F. Hart; Adjutant, Lieutenant Francis D. Jackson.

First Battalion, Headquarters, Paterson—Major, Joseph W. Congdon; Adjutant, Lieutenant James Inglis, Jr.

Second Battalion, Headquarters, Leonia—Major, J. V. Moore; Adjutant, Charles U. Springer.

Gatling Gun Company A, Elizabeth—Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General, J. Madison Drake.

Gatling Gun Company B, Camden—Captain, R. R. Eckendorrff.

Adjutant-General's Office.

The Adjutant-General is required by law to carry into execution the system of military discipline established by the authority of the State. As the executive officer of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, he is required to see that all his orders in reference to the military force are properly fulfilled. His office is an office of record and deposit of information in regard to the National Guard and of the reserve militia. All details for calling troops into the field for active service are kept in his department. It is also an office of record of military service of men of New Jersey in all the wars of this country for the last one hundred and twenty-five years. It is asserted by the official in charge that its records are more complete than any office of the kind in the Union.

Quartermaster-General's Department.

The Quartermaster-General is, by law, Acting Commissary-General, Acting Paymaster-General, and Acting Chief of Ordnance. He is charged with the duty of providing the means of transportation for troops, and the movement of all necessary stores for parades, inspections, encampments and rifle practice, and furnishes all material of war and ammunition in cases of riot and tumult. He provides and distributes uniforms, under the law approved March 10th, 1880; furnishes tents, camp and garrison equipage, forage, fuel, lumber, and all material for camps and for shelter of troops and stores when the militia is called out for duty; provides grounds for military encampments ordered by the Commander-in-Chief; has the charge of the State Arsenal at Trenton, where all military supplies of the State are stored, and has the general supervision of all military expenses, except where otherwise provided by law.

He has the care and preservation of all ordnance stores and ammunition, issuing them as they are required, keeps books of account with regimental and company officers, receives ordnance stores from the United States Government, under the act of Congress of 1808, for arming the militia, furnishes subsistence to troops while in active service, and pays the per diem allowed by law for such service.

The total number of small arms, the property of the State, including those in possession of the National Guard, is 15,300. The heavy ordnance, serviceable, consists of twelve light Napoleon guns, smooth bore; four 3½ inch Ames guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch James guns, rifled, and eighteen 3-inch Griffin guns, rifled. These, with gun carriages, limbers, caissons, battery wagons, traveling forges and implements, compose six 6-gun battalions. In addition to this, there are eight Gatling guns, four breech-loading howitzers, two Billinghurst and Requa batteries, and two mountain howitzers, with sufficient ammunition for almost any emergency. The number of cartridges for Springfield rifles on hand is about 150,000. A large quantity

of ammunition is manufactured at the Arsenal. The entire National Guard is now furnished with the regulation uniform and accoutrements complete, and is in excellent condition.

The unusual activity of the National Guard for the past year greatly increased the work of this department.

The encampment of the Second Brigade at Manasquan, in August last, under the command of General Sewell, was a decided success both as to the fortunate selection of such a desirable locality, and the splendid appearance and condition of the troops while in camp. The Second Brigade remained in camp for six days, when it was succeeded by the First Brigade, which (in detachments by regiments and battalions) occupied the ground daily for two weeks, for rifle practice on the range, built by the State, on a tract of land facing the sea, on the opposite side of the road from the camp.

At the unveiling of the Monmouth Battle Monument, at Freehold, on the 13th day of November, the National Guard was represented by a Provisional Brigade composed of the Fourth, Third, First and Seventh Regiments and Gatling Gun Company B, under the command of General Sewell. This Brigade was much admired for its discipline and soldierly marching.

On December 3d, 1881, nine companies, one from each regiment and battalion of the National Guard, forming a Provisional Battalion, were transported to Trenton, and placed under command of Colonel Dudley S. Steele, of the Fourth Regiment, for escort duty at the funeral of the late Major-General Mott, whose sudden death caused an unusual expression of grief and sympathy among military men and others, not only in our own State, but in the adjoining States of New York and Pennsylvania, where he was well known and appreciated for his soldierly qualities. In addition to the above more important assemblages of the National Guard, were the regular regimental and battalion parades for inspection, instruction and drill.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Previous to 1876 two State Commissions on Health had made reports. The State Board was formed in 1877, and since then the annual reports show the work accomplished. Its present members are as follows: E. A. Osborn, C. E., Middletown; E. S. Atwater, Counselor-at-Law, Elizabeth; Laban Dennis, M. D, Newark; Prof. Cyrus F. Brackett, M. D., Princeton; Franklin Gauntt, M D., Burlington; Prof. A. R. Leeds, Ph. D, Hoboken; E. M. Hunt, M. D., Trenton, with the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist as members *ex officio*.

C. F. Brackett is President, Ezra M. Hunt, Secretary, and E. A. Osborn, Recording Clerk.

In addition to the duties assigned to the Board under the constituting act it has direct charge of the law as to contagious diseases of animals, adulteration of foods, the sale of petroleum, and the sanitary inspection of all State and county institutions for the criminal and dependent classes. It also indicates the methods of studying the returns of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, as related to public health. The reports of the Council of Analysts, the Milk Inspector and the Veterinary Inspectors are made through it. Its report includes the report on Vital Statistics formerly made as a separate report. Besides its special work it is constantly consulted by cities and townships as to health ordinances, the removal of nuisances and plans for sanitary improvement. Investigations into local causes of disease are conducted under its direction. As the comfort of the people and the material resources of the State depend so much upon the health of the population, it is able to render efficient service in various directions.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The work of this Bureau is to collect the returns of Marriages, Births and Deaths occurring in the State; to classify and index them so as to make them available as records and for the study of the vital movements and conditions of population. These records are important as affecting questions of inheritance, of pension, of life insurance, and many others in which there must be reference to the fact and time of marriage, birth or death. The inquiry which the certificate makes "Like the institution of a coroner's jury, deters from crime, fosters a reverence for human life, and by discovering the causes of sickness or death, enables us to provide against them." They help us to ascertain and illustrate the social condition of the people and the changes it may undergo; as also to know the rate and cause of mortality, so necessary as a basis for the sanitary improvement of local conditions. County and city districts are thus compared and indications afforded which are reliable guides. In order to test and compare the vital returns under the last U. S Census, the statistics of Massachusetts and of this State were chosen as guides.

An examination of the books of record will show both the thoroughness and convenience of the system. The indexing and transcription are in charge of Dallas Reeve, as Registrar

The Medical Superintendent is appointed by the Secretary of State and is under his direction and that of the State Board of Health. He is engaged in the careful study of the significance of these returns as affecting localities, as pointing out the vital conditions of population and as indicating the causes and sources of disease Such inquiries are now regarded as essential to all health administration. Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., has charge of the study and tabulations which are necessary. The data now on hand as to our cities and counties give many suggestions as to local insanitary influences, although seasons and climate have their influence, and these are manifested in local death-rates, mostly, where the causes of the excessive mortality can be discovered.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1884.

COUNTIES.	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Atlantic	193	449	387
Bergen	200	629	535
Burlington	373	1,061	810
Camden	618	1,299	1,291
Cape May	78	221	144
Cumberland	379	892	609
Essex	1,566	5,137	4,211
Gloucester	165	640	426
Hudson	1,631	3,844	4,694
Hunterdon	256	634	429
Mercer	497	1,191	1,124
Middlesex	384	1,214	978
Monmouth	492	1,268	858
Morris	297	962	748
Ocean	112	338	226
Passaic	584	1,972	1,719
Salem	158	493	376
Somerset	163	446	348
Sussex	168	234	293
Union	416	1,401	1,021
Warren	238	938	489
	8,968	25,263	21,716

CITIES.	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Atlantic City	74	156	178
Bayonne	66	229	208
Bordentown	40	133	105
Bridgeton	118	242	163
Burlington	53	144	137
Camden	498	807	932
Chambersburg	42	183	124
Elizabeth	263	925	591
Gloucester City	39	145	116
Harrison	20	198	152
Hoboken	365	961	706
Jersey City	989	1,841	3,041
Millville	100	240	142
Morristown	54	165	142
Newark	1,257	3,889	3,372
New Brunswick	149	462	397
Orange	99	380	291
Passaic	71	194	154
Paterson	469	1,641	1,446
Phillipsburg	53	265	130
Plainfield	31	163	132
Rahway	58	97	111
Salem	44	126	78
Town of Union	92	226	137
Trenton	360	636	632
	5,404	14,448	13,617

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Trenton Asylum.

Resident Officers—Superintendent and Physician, John W. Ward, M. D.; First Assistant Physician, J Kirby, M. D.; Second Assistant Physician, Richard R. Rogers, Jr., M. D; Treasurer, Austin Snider; Steward, Edmund White; Matron, Mrs. S. J. Clark.

	Men.	*Women.*	*Total.*
Number of patients in Asylum Oct. 31st, 1883, was	316	311	627
Received since, to Nov. 1st, 1884	95	80	175
Under treatment during the year	411	391	802
Discharged recovered during the year	26	26	52
Discharged improved during year	5	7	12
Discharged unimproved during the year	8	3	11
Died	39	25	64
Total discharged, died, &c	78	61	139
Remaining Oct 31st, 1883	333	330	663
Whole number of cases received and treated from the opening of the institution, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1883	3,115	3,241	6,356
Discharged recovered	1,064	1,167	2,231
Discharged improved	702	858	1,560
Discharged unimproved	115	126	241
Escaped	16	4	20
Not insane	8	7	15
Died	694	569	1,263
Removed to other institutions	183	180	363
Total discharged, died, &c	2,782	2,911	5,963

The patients remaining are from the following counties:

	Men.	*Women.*	*Total.*
From Atlantic county	11	11	22
From Bergen county	2	...	2
From Burlington county	21	21	42
From Camden county	9	4	13
From Cape May county	4	1	5
From Cumberland county	25	22	47
From Essex county	3	4	7
From Gloucester county	21	16	37
From Hudson county	2	5	7
From Hunterdon county	34	33	67
From Mercer county	66	71	137
From Middlesex county	49	48	97
From Monmouth county	43	41	84
From Morris county	2	...	2
From Ocean county	5	12	17
From Salem county	12	11	23
From Somerset county	22	26	48
From Union county	1	...	1
From Warren county	1	...	1
From other states	...	4	4
Total in Asylum	333	330	663

The institution has been greatly crowded during the entire year. The capacity of the Asylum is estimated at five hundred. With this number proper classification of the household can be maintained. The smallest number under care at any one time was six hundred and twenty-three, and the largest six hundred and seventy-three, while the daily average was about six hundred and thirty-four, or a daily average of one hundred and thirty-four above the proper capacity of the institution. Notwithstanding this crowded condition, the institution has passed through the year without any accident of a serious nature, or any disease of an epidemic character. There has been but little acute disease; and while the death-rate has been comparatively large, by reference to the list of causes in the annual report of the officers it will be seen that most cases resulted from chronic and incurable maladies, and on those who had been for a long time under care in the institution.

Everything seems to have been done to make a home for the unfortunate committed to the care of the managers, and every means instituted for their relief and restoration, both as to medical and moral treatment. Under the latter head are considered the evening amusements of the fall, winter and spring months, consisting of dancing, parlor theatricals, concerts, vocal and instrumental, and exhibitions of the stereopticon. About four hundred volumes have been added to the patients' library during the year, the gift of a former attendant of the institution. The books chosen are the popular works of the day, as well as the standard classical works of history, biography and fiction.

Morris Plains Asylum.

Board of Managers.—George A. Halsey, President; H. C. Clark, Secretary; Samuel S. Clark, M.D., James S. Green, M.D., Theodore R. Varick, M.D., Hugh C. Hendry, M.D., John W. Jackson, M.D., Josiah Meeker, Edward T. Bell, Henry D. Winton.

Resident Officers.—Acting Medical Superintendent, Edwin F. Smith, M.D.; Assistant Physicians, Edward C. Booth, M.D., Edward K. Morton, M.D., L. W. Russell, M. D.; Steward, M. B. Monroe; Matron, Miss Mary Taber; Treasurer, Eugene Vanderpool.

The number of patients at the close of the year 1884, was—

Men	371
Women	374
Total	745

The whole number received from the opening of the institution, August 17th, 1876, was—

Men	928
Women	854
Total	1,782

The institution is located near the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, about three miles north of Morristown, and one and one-half miles west of Morris Plains Station, from which there is a stage connection with the Asylum. It is situated on a tract of land five hundred acres in extent, is a massive structure in lineal form, built of gneiss of light gray color, much resembling granite. It is twelve hundred and sixty feet long in a direct line, consists of four principal wings for patients on each side of a central edifice, with two sections on each extremity of the fourth, two stories high, thus providing arrangements for sixteen full and twenty partial subdivisions of each sex. The building is warmed by steam, lighted by coal gas made on the premises, and supplied with water from mountain springs.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ellis A. Apgar, State Superintendent.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Atlantic, S. R. Morse, Atlantic City; Bergen, John A. Demarest, River Edge; Burlington, Edgar Haas, Bordentown; Camden, F. R. Brace, Blackwood; Cape May, Vincent O. Miller, Goshen; Cumberland, Joseph Moore, Bridgeton; Essex, Charles M. Davis, Bloomfield; Gloucester, William Milligan, Woodbury; Hudson, George H. Barton, Jersey City; Hunterdon, Oliver H. Hoffman, Lebanon; Mercer, William J. Gibby, Princeton; Middlesex, Ralph Willis, New Brunswick; Monmouth, Samuel Lockwood, Freehold; Morris, Lewis W. Thurber, Dover; Ocean, Edward M. Lonan, Forked River; Passaic, vacant; Salem, R. Henry Holme, Salem; Somerset, William T. F. Ayers, Somerville; Sussex, Luther Hill, Andover; Union, N. W. Pease, Elizabeth; Warren, Robert S. Price, Hackettstown.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Atlantic City, S. H. D. Hoffman; Bridgeton, William E. Cox; Camden, Martin V. Bergen; Elizabeth, J. Augustus Dix; Gloucester City, J. C. Stinson; Hoboken, David N. Rue; Jersey City, George H. Barton; Millville, J. A. Bolard; Morristown, W. L. R. Haven; Newark, William N. Barringer; New Brunswick, Henry B Pierce; Orange, U. W. Cutts; Paterson, Clarence E. Meleney; Perth Amboy, E. R. Pierce; Phillipsburg, Joseph H. Brensinger; Plainfield, J. Kirkuer; Rahway, G. R. Lindsay; Salem, R. Henry Holme; Trenton, Edward S. Ellis.

Amount of money appropriated by the State for the support of public schools, $1,496,968; township school tax, $35,960 05; surplus revenue, $32 551 31; district and city tax for teachers' salaries, $323,386.92; district and city tax for building and repairing school-houses, $524,845.14. Total amount for all school purposes, $2,413,876 10; value of school property, $6,350,807. Number of school districts, 1,356; number

of school houses, 1,596; number of private schools having twenty-five pupils or more, 218; number of teachers—male, 857; female, 2,850; average salary per month paid to male teachers $61.64, to female teachers $35.64. Cost of education per pupil, based on total school census, $5.26; number of children the school-houses will seat, 193,803.

The following table gives the number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen and the number enrolled in the public schools for the past school year:

COUNTIES.	*Census.*	*Enrollment.*
Atlantic	5,432	4,217
Bergen	10 891	6 940
Burlington	15.142	10,409
Camden	19,073	12,916
Cape May	2 731	2,259
Cumberland	11,431	8.836
Essex	58.592	29 235
Gloucester	7.618	6,075
Hudson	75,781	33 930
Hunterdon	10,328	8 353
Mercer	17,165	9,218
Middlesex	14.650	9 127
Monmouth	18,910	12.703
Morris	14,106	9.861
Ocean	4.454	3 399
Passaic	22,352	15,871
Salem	7,077	5,478
Somerset	7.572	5,549
Sussex	6.471	5,578
Union	15.718	8.298
Warren	10,567	8,630
Total	356,061	216,792

Number of children attending private schools 48 962; number of children attending no school during the year, 87,200. The average time the schools were kept open was 9.6 months.

State Normal and Model Schools.

The object of the Normal School is the preparation of its students for teaching in the public schools of New Jersey All study and teaching in this school are directed wholly to this end.

Students in the Model School are prepared for business or college. Its close connection with the Normal School gives it many advantages as a preparatory school.

Board of Trustees—President of the Board, Bennington F. Randolph; Secretary, Albert C. Hasbrouck; Treasurer, James B Woodward; Executive Committee Bennington F Randolph, Cornelius Shepherd, James B. Woodward, Rynier H Veghte, John H. VanKirk

Officers and Instructors – Normal School. Washington Hasbrouck, Ph D., Principal, Philosophy of Education and Pedagogics; Austin C Apgar, Natural Sciences and Geography; Elias F. Carr, A. M., Mathematics and Methods; Dickerson H. Farley, Penmanship and Book-keeping; Clara L Hall, Rhetoric, English Literature and History; Mary Ryan, Reading and Orthography; Harriette Matthews, English Grammar, Mental Sciences and Synonyms; Isadora Williams, Elementary Methods and Object Teaching; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Laura C. Johnson, Vocal Music; Alfred S. Brace, Instrumental Music.

Model School, Washington Hasbrouck, Ph. D., Principal. Male Department, Oliver P. Steves, A. M., Superintendent, Classics and Higher Mathematics; Dickerson H. Farley, Penmanship and Book-keeping; Rev. Jacob Zentner, A. M., Modern Languages; Lillie A. Williams,

Elocution and History; Frank H. Scobey Mathematics; William R. Wright, English Grammar and Geography; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Alfred S Brace, Instrumental Music; Annie Lodor, Vocal Music. Ladies' Department. Emma L. Taylor, Superintendent. Higher English Branches; Cynthia D Field, Reading, Analysis and History; Elizabeth B. Johnson, English Grammar and Latin; Sarah Y. Ely, Mathematics; Mary Willard, Class Preparatory to Normal School, Calisthenics and Geography; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Dickerson H. Farley, Penmanship; Alfred S Brace, Instrumental Music; Annie Lodor, Vocal Music; Rev Jacob Zentner, A. M., Modern Languages. Junior Department. Alice Smith, Principal Teacher; Susan A Reilly, Assistant Teacher; Isadora Williams, Object Lessons; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Annie Lodor, Vocal Music.

Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, N. J.

The Farnum School, at Beverly, prepares its students to enter the Normal School. Those who do not have teaching in view, pay for tuition, and pursue either a business course or prepare for college.

Board of Trustees—J. Bingham Woodward, Bordentown, N J; Nathan Haines, Beverly, N J; Gilbert Combs, Newark, N J; Charles E. Elmer, Bridgeton, N. J.; Walter Freeman, Beverly, N J *Officers of the Board*—J Bingham Woodward, President; Nathan Haines Treasurer; J. Fletcher Street Secretary; Washington Hasbrouck, Ph. D, Principal; J. Fletcher Street A M, Resident Principal; Kate A. Peters, Teacher of Literature, History and Natural Science; Carrie E. McGuire, Teacher of Elocution and English Branches; Mary W. Hutchinson, Teacher of Primary Classes and Geography; J. Fletcher Street, Teacher of Drawing and Painting; Emily V. Street, Teacher of French and German.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Established by the Legislature of 1880, and located on the grounds of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

Board of Managers—Governor Leon Abbett, Trenton; President Merrill E. Gates, LL D., New Brunswick; David A Shreve, Haddonfield; I. M. Smalley, Roadstown; William Parry, Cinnaminson; William S. Taylor, Burlington, President; John V. N. Willis Marlborough; James Neilson, New Brunswick, Treasurer; Caleb Wyckoff, Belvidere; John DeMott, Middlebush, Secretary; Henry P. Simmons, Passaic; Cornelius A. Wortendyke, Wortendyke; William M Force, Newark; Hon. George H. Hartford, Orange; Abm. W. Duryee New Durham; James Stevens, Jersey City; George H. Cook, Director; Arthur F. Neale, Chemist.

It is established to promote agricultural improvement by scientific investigation and experiment. It has a ch mist, laboratory and apparatus for analyzing fertilizers, soils food and agricultural products, and is intended to supply information respecting seeds, insects and objects which require the apparatus and work of men devoted to special branches of science During the last year it has analyzed over two hundred samples of fertilizers, upwards of fifty samples of fodders, &c; it has carried on numerous feeding experiments, and field experiments of fertilizers on Indian corn wheat oats potatoes, sweet potatoes and sorghum The results of work are circulated in the form of printed bulletins to every newspaper in the State, and to about five thousand farmers, and to all farmers in the State applying for them It has already proved itself of much value to the farming community, and is constantly increasing its facilities for rendering useful assistance to this branch of industry.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

This work was authorized by the Legislature of 1864, (See *Revision of Laws page* 1137,) and has been continued since by various supplements. It is intended to continue the surveys begun by Prof. H. D. Rogers, 1836-40, and those of Dr. Wm. Kitchell, 1854-56.

Its Board of Managers are: His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor, *ex officio* President of Board; Charles E. Elmer, Esq., Bridgeton; Hon. Clement H. Sinnickson, Salem; Hon. William Parry, Cinnaminson; Hon. H. S. Little, Trenton; Henry Aitken, Esq., Elizabeth; Hon. Wm. H. Hendrickson, Middletown; Selden T. Scranton, Esq., Oxford; Hon. Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg: Hon Aug. W. Cutler, Morristown; Col. Benjamin Aycrigg, Passaic; Wm. M. Force, Esq., Newark; Thomas T. Kinney, Esq., Newark; Benjamin G. Clarke, Esq., Jersey City; William W. Shippen, Esq., Hoboken.

State Geologist, George H. Cook, New Brunswick; Assistant Geologist, John C. Smock, New Brunswick; C. Clarkson Vermeule, Assistant in charge of Topographical Survey.

The Survey has published "Geology of New Jersey," pp. xxiv., and 399, 8vo., 1868, with portfolio of maps; "Report on the Clay Deposits," pp. viii., and 381, 8vo, 1878, with map, and Annual Reports from 1869 to 1883, together with various geological and geographical maps. A new topographical survey of the State is in progress, the geodetic points are nearly all established; the field work of the topographic survey is completed over 4,300 square miles of the 7,576 in New Jersey; maps covering about 2,900 square miles are already issued, and others are in rapid progress.

The Survey has also published "A Preliminary Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey." Compiled by N. L. Britton, Ph. D.

Its objects are to develop and make known the natural products, resources and advantages of the State. It has prepared maps to show its geography, its internal improvements, its water power, drainage and distribution of its agricultural lands. It has published descriptions of its iron mines, zinc mines, lime stones, building stones, marls, clays, glass sands, &c., with maps showing their locations. It has published, in report for 1881, surveys for water supply and accounts of wells. It has collated and published all the meteorological observations made in the State. It has joined to its scientific geology whatever of economic importance may attach to it.

The Museum of the Survey occupies the entire front of the third story of the State House at Trenton. It is designed to be an exhibition of some of the results of the work of the Survey. There are in it collections of representative specimens from the mines of iron, zinc and copper ores; from the fire-clay banks; from the glass-sand pits; from the green sand marl digging; from the quarries of limestone, slate, flagging stone and building stone; and soils from the different agricultural districts of the State. Suites of rocks and fossils characteristic of the geological formations, illustrate the geology of the State. There is a small collection of the more common minerals, and a few choice specimens of rarer species. The woods of the State are represented by about one hundred species. In addition to these natural products there are fire bricks, pottery and glasswares, oxide of zinc, spelter and iron from works in the State.

STATE LIBRARY.

Morris R. Hamilton, Librarian.

The State Library is intended as a department of legal and miscellaneous reference, and is consequently devoid of novels and light literature generally, about a thousand such works having been recently divided, by the Commissioners, between the Soldiers' Home and the State Prison. The Library now contains 29,701 volumes,

about two-thirds of which are law books. During the last year 840 books were added to the Library, by exchange, donation and purchase. At the same time the Librarian has issued 432 State publications to the libraries of other States, and has received 466 in exchange. There have been 2,460 enrolled visitors at the Library during the year, exclusive of members of the legal profession, State officials and legislators.

STATE FISH COMMISSION.

New Jersey was among the first States in the Union to appreciate the advantages of scientific fish culture, and while many of the States were hesitating as to the adoption of the methods of increasing the supply of food fishes, which have proved so eminently successful under the fostering care of European nations, our State established a Board of Commissioners, and made appropriations with a view to utilizing the many natural advantages which she possessed.

The first Commissioners were appointed in 1870, Dr. John H Slack, an eminent naturalist and fish culturist, being placed at the head of the Commission. Since that time the work of propagating food fishes and stocking the depleted waters of the State has been prosecuted with vigor and energy. Especial attention has been given to the effort to increase the shad supply in the Delaware river, and the operations of the Commission have been followed by the most marked and gratifying success. Much attention has also been given to the effort to make the Delaware a salmon-producing stream, and in this the State Commissioners have received the hearty co-operation of the United States Fish Commissioner, who is a profound believer in the ultimate success of the experiments.

The power of the Commissioners to continue the work depends wholly upon legislative action, as there is no permanent appropriation for these purposes, and the operations of the Commission may be brought to a standstill at any time by the failure of the Legislature to provide the necessary means to carry it on.

The present Commissioners are William Wright, Newark; Francis M. Ward, Newton, and Richard S. Jenkins, Camden.

The Fish Wardens of the several counties are as follows (term of office, three years): Atlantic, Andrew J. Rider and John F. Cordery; Bergen, Abram Terhune and George Ricardo; Burlington, Levi French and Joseph R. Ivins; Camden, John McCormick and Patrick Gallagher; Cape May, Edwin F. Westcott; Cumberland, James Logue; Essex, Lambert Speer; Gloucester, James H. Pierson and Charles B. Platt; Hunterdon, Thomas M. Warford and George T. Srope; Mercer, Henry Hill and Charles W. Donaghue; Middlesex, Cornelius W. Castner; Monmouth, William I. Conover; Morris, Matthew S. Gregory and John S. Able; Ocean, Joseph Helfrich; Passaic, Elias Sindle and Henry Keenan; Salem, William Lawrence and Paul Jacquett; Somerset, John S. Bishop; Sussex, Obadiah Bevans; Union, Percy Ohl; Warren, Lewis C. Weller and John C. Kitchen.

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Edward Bettle, President: A. M. Reynolds, Alexander G. Cattell, Allan L. McDermott. Secretary, John T. Van Cleef.

This Board was created by an act of the Legislature entitled "An act for the taxation of railroad and canal property," approved April 10th, 1884. It is composed of four members appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than two shall be members of the same political party. By the act their term of office commenced on the first Monday of May; the assessors first appointed are to hold office respectively for one, two,

three and four years, and until the appointment of a successor, and all subsequent appointments shall be for a term of four years. Vacancies are to be filled by the Governor, but the Senate must approve. The assessors must be citizens of the State, and not interested in any railroad or canal company. The act also empowers them to employ a secretary.

Under this act the Governor appointed Edward Bettle for one year; A. M. Reynolds for two years; Alexander G. Cattell for three years, and Allan L. McDermott for four years.

The Board, on assembling in April, elected Edward Bettle as President, and, on May 20th, elected John T. Van Cleef as Secretary.

The duties devolving upon the Board have been extremely arduous. Under the act railroad property is divided into four classes:

1. Main stem. Defined to be road-bed not exceeding one hundred feet in width, with its rails and sleepers, and passenger depot buildings connected therewith.

This class of property is assessed one-half of one per cent. for State uses.

2. Real estate used for railroad purposes, including the road-bed (other than main stem), water-ways, reservoirs, tracks, buildings, water tanks, riparian rights, docks, wharves and piers, and all other real estate, except land *not* used for railroad purposes.

This class of property is assessed one-half of one per cent. for State uses, and is also assessed for local purposes by the Board at the local rate, provided it does not exceed one per cent.

3. Tangible personal property, which, in general, is the equipment of the road.

This class of property is assessed one-half of one per cent. for State uses.

4. Franchise. Which is also assessed one-half of one per cent. for State purposes.

It is the duty of the Board to report to the Legislature each year, and to have the assessments ready on or before December 1st, in each year.

It would be impossible, in this small space, to summarize the work of the Board as it is found on file in the Comptroller's office.

There are ninety-three distinct railroads in this State in active operation—twenty-six under the control and management of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, twenty-four under the Pennsylvania Railroad, ten under the New York, Lake Erie and Western, six under the Delawara, Lackawanna and Western, and twenty-eight managed within themselves, outside of any system.

The following table shows the amount of taxes paid by each railroad system, and also by the railroads managed by themselves, taken as a whole:

Classification of Roads.	Total State Tax, 1884.	Total Tax for Local Uses, 1884.	Total tax, 1884.
Pennsylvania Railroad system..	$291,425 58	$92,213 31	$383,638 89
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad system.....	264,081 24	91,044 71	355,125 95
New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad system.....	74,784 29	58,241 03	133,025 32
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad system.....	174,870 05	67,153 34	242,023 39
Roads managed by themselves...	172,467 60	79,871 11	252,338 71
	$977 628 76	$388,523 50	$1,366,152 26

In addition to the assessing of railroads and canals, by an act of the Legislature entitled "An act to provide for the imposition of State taxes upon certain corporations and for the collection thereof," approved April 18th, 1884, it became the additional duty of the State Board of Assessors to assess all miscellaneous corporations other than railroads and canals, excepting savings banks, cemeteries or religious corporations, or purely charitable or educational associations, or manufacturing companies or mining companies carrying on business in this State. In this branch of the work the Board has been very successful. They have assessed and returned nearly 2,000 corporations to the Comptroller, the assessments amounting to nearly $200,000, and there has been collected of this amount about $115,000. All this is clear gain to the State, these corporations never having been assessed before. As a department the State Board of Assessors is destined to become one of the most important in the State government.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

INSURANCE.

The law creating an Insurance Department in this State was approved April 9th, A. D. 1875. By this act the Secretary of State was made *ex officio* Commissioner of Insurance and given full power to execute the law relating to insurance companies organized under the laws of this State, as well as those of other States and nations desiring to transact business herein. Every insurance company doing business in this State is required to file annually with the Secretary of State, before the first day of February of each year, a detailed statement, made under oath, setting forth the financial condition of such company on the first day of January previous. This statement must give the kind and value of each item composing the assets and liabilities, the receipts and expenditures during the year, and such other general information as may be of interest for the insuring public to know.

These annual statements are carefully compiled and published in similar form as other public documents of the different departments of State.

"A supplement to the act concerning savings banks," approved March 8th, 1877, provides that these institutions shall file with the Secretary of State an annual statement, under oath, similar to those filed by insurance companies, and be subject to a personal examination at least once in two years. These statements are also compiled and published in a documentary form.

The total number of insurance companies, other than life insurance companies, legally doing business in this State during the year 1883, was one hundred and forty, classified as follows: Companies organized under the laws of New Jersey, forty-four, viz, joint stock companies, fifteen; purely mutual companies, twenty-nine; companies of other States, seventy, and companies of foreign governments, twenty-six.

The total amount of capital stock of New Jersey Stock Companies was $3,005,970; total assets, $6,867,105; total liabilities, including capital stock, $4,288,251; total net surplus was $2,578,853.

New Jersey Mutual Companies had premium notes amounting to $4,884,811; cash assets, $504,493.28; and cash liabilities, $104,526.97.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Secretary of State is also *ex officio* Superintendent of Savings Banks. The report for the last fiscal year shows as follows:

On the 1st day of January, 1883, the total assets of all savings banks in the State amounted to $29,163,807; liabilities, except surplus, $27,649,309; surplus over all liabilities, $1,514,498; number of open accounts, $91,951.

January 1st, 1884, their total assets amounted to $31,336,714; liabilities, except surplus, $29,497,221; surplus over all liabilities, $1,839,492; number of open accounts, $98,760.

On the 1st day of January, 1883, the number of depositors was 91,951; and the amount due depositors, $27,344,035; and on the 1st day of January, 1884, the number was 98,760; and the amount due depositors, $29,323,428; an increase in number of depositors, 6,809; and in amount, $1,979,392.84.

There are a number of these institutions still the wards of the Chancellor, and the proceedings in each case warrant the conclusion that they are being managed, under his direction, for the best interest of depositors.

The Union County Savings Bank, of Elizabeth, was organized under the general act approved March 21st, 1876, and authorized by the State Board on the 28th of November, 1883.

RECAPITULATION.

RESOURCES.

Estimated value of real estate		$1,008,924 49
Loans on bonds and mortgages		9,270,960 76
Investment in stock and bonds, viz.:		
United States bonds	$11,003,437 75	
All other stocks and bonds	3,715,311 35	
		14,718,749 10
Call loans on collaterals		4,057,344 50
Cash on hand and in bank		1,247,269 83
All other assets		1,033,465 39
Total		$31,336,714 07

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$29,323,428 08
All other liabilities	173,793 91
Surplus over liabilities	1,839,492 10
Total	$31,336,714 07

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of open accounts January 1st, 1883	91,951
Number of open accounts January 1st, 1884	98,760
Amount deposited in 1883	$23,914,503 41
Amount withdrawn in 1883	23,067,822 19

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The second annual report of this excellent institution shows it to be in a very prosperous condition, which is chiefly due to the management of the trustees and officers.

Trustees.—Governor Leon Abbett, *ex officio*, Trenton; Comptroller Edward J. Anderson, *ex officio*, Trenton; Superintendent of Public Instruction Ellis A. Apgar, *ex officio*, Trenton; W. W. L. Phillips, M D., Trenton, Theodore W. Morris, Freehold; Marcus Beach, Jersey City; Richard L. Howell, Millville; Thomas T. Kinney, Newark; Henry B.

Crosby, Paterson; Samuel Rinehart, New Hampton; James Seymour, Newark.

Officers.—Weston Jenkins, Superintendent; John Wright, Steward; Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hall, Matron.

One male teacher and five female teachers are employed. The present number of pupils is 97, an increase of 15 over the attendance at the corresponding date last year.

There are supposed to be at least fifty deaf-mute children of school age in the State who are entitled to the privileges of this institution, but whose parents, either from ignorance of the provision made by the State, or from indifference to the real interests of their afflicted children, have failed to avail themselves of the advantages offered.

During the year past, the first in which the school has been in operation, the health of the inmates has been remarkably good, and the progress made by the pupils has been satisfactory. The Superintendent says that information as to expenses cannot be given in advance of Comptroller's report, where the figures will appear.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Chief, James Bishop; Secretary, Charles H. Simmerman.

The seventh annual report of this bureau, for the year ending July 1st, 1884, contains much useful information regarding the wage-earners of this State. Statistical tables showing the earnings and cost of living of our mechanics and their families, and other points of interest respecting their condition, information derived for the most part from the workingmen themselves, occupy more than the usual space allowed to this subject in previous volumes. Generally in the skilled trades there has been a continued diminution of earnings during the year, caused to a considerable extent by a reduction in the wage-rate, although the lack of steady employment is largely responsible for this state of affairs. Especially has this been the case in most of the textile industries, where reduced wages and short time have prevailed. Yet few strikes, and none of magnitude, have taken place, which speaks well for the conservative spirit of our laboring classes in times of depression.

The report also gives some interesting statistics from our building and loan associations, which number about one hundred and thirty. These highly valuable institutions particularly flourish in South Jersey, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, the "city of homes." But they appear to be meeting with popular favor farther north also, and in Hudson and Essex counties quite a number of new enterprises of this kind have been started during the year. These associations are somewhat similar to the celebrated People's Banks of Germany, originated and developed by the distinguished economist of that country, the late Dr. Schulze-Delitzsch. Therefore the chapter devoted to "People's Banks and the Development of the Co-operative Movement in Germany," will be interesting reading. Some space has also been given to showing the extent of the co-operative store movement in New Jersey, six distributive co-operative associations being already under way. The "suggestions and replies" of workingmen on topics of interest to them, also can be examined with profit.

Under the law of February 16th, 1881, offering a bounty on sugar and sorghum, grown and manufactured in the State, there has been paid out the following amounts:

Nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-one tons one hundred and fifty-four cwt. of sorghum sugar cane grown in Cape May county, near Rio Grande, during the season of 1884, by fifteen parties, $9,876. Three

hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine pounds of sugar manufactured at the Rio Grande Company's works, $3,758 69.

There was manufactured also from this sorghum, 1,741 barrels of molasses containing 87,050 gallons.

The bounty on sugar and sorghum will only last one more year, in 1885, after which the law is inoperative.

STATE PRISON.

The report of Hon. P. H. Laverty, Keeper, for the fiscal year beginning November 1st, 1883, and ending October 31st, 1884, contains the following facts: That he has been seconded by the Supervisor and Deputy Keepers in the discharge of his duties; that he, at all times, sought the advice of the Board of State Prison Inspectors, and is still in the enjoyment of the confidence and esteem the Board bestowed upon him at the beginning of their official relations.

At the last session of the Legislature, $20,000 was appropriated for the extension of the stone wall around the shop grounds A commission was appointed, of which Keeper Laverty is a member, under whose supervision the work is progressing, and it is expected, with the exception of some finishing touches that cannot be put on before the return of warm weather, will be completed before the meeting of the Legislature. Keeper Laverty says: "I take pride in asserting that a more superior piece of masonry, of like character, does not exist in the State of New Jersey. When the additional facts are taken into consideration that nearly the entire work was performed by the convicts, and the sum expended is wholly within the appropriation, your Excellency will have every reason to feel satisfied with the result."

The report continues, referring to the wisdom of the law making it unlawful to confine more than one convict in a cell, and to the failure of the Legislature to make provision for carrying the same into effect. The cell room is entirely inadequate to meet the requirements of the law, and two or more convicts have to be confined in many of the cells. The injurious effect of this will be understood by those familiar with prison affairs. Keeper Laverty says he has repeatedly urged the Legislature to provide relief in the premises. His efforts have been futile. The desired improvement can be made without great expense by tearing down the old "west wing" and rebuilding it in the shape of the "north hall." By utilizing the material of the old building and employing convict labor, the expense would be reduced to nearly one-half of that incurred in the building of the wing named. This will not only give the additional cell room, but it will improve the health and discipline of the convicts. The erection of the new wing would also give employment to many prisoners, a consideration not to be ignored at this time. The cook, bake and wash-house (all in one wing) is too small.

As to the question of convict labor, Keeper Laverty says: "I deem it my duty to express to your Excellency my views as to the result consequent upon the act of the Legislature abolishing contract labor in the New Jersey State Prison. In so doing I fully appreciate the weight of the responsibility I am incurring, and the adverse criticisms I will doubtless subject myself to in certain quarters. But my duty to the people in this State, to the convicts in my keeping, and the promptings of humanity in their behalf, as well as regard for public policy, impel me to set aside all personal and political considerations in the attempt to unravel a problem so vital to the future conduct of this institution, and of so much importance to the people. Having spent the major portion of my life among those who toil for their daily bread, I fully recognize the justice of their demand 'that

convict labor should not be allowed to come in competition with theirs,' and I sincerely hope that, in the near future, such laws will be enacted as to accomplish that purpose without, on the other hand, making invalid the law which ordains that every convict shall be held to hard labor, working positive injury to the people of this State, or, that which concerns me most, making this institution a cage for nine hundred or a thousand unemployed people, a large percentage of whom will be driven to a mad-house or an early grave by the idleness cruelly forced upon them. I need not call the attention of your Excellency to the fact that the law makes it incumbent upon the Judges to add the 'hard labor clause' to every State Prison sentence imposed. That law is still in force, not having been repealed by any of the recent acts relating to convict labor.

"In order to carry out that law I must have employment for these convicts; and it is highly improbable that any law will ever be on the statute books making any and all convict labor unlawful. Such action would not only burden the tax-payers with an annual outlay of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the support of these convicts in idleness, but it would be cruel and inhuman in the extreme to enforce such penalty upon them. Only those acquainted with prison management, and who have time and again heard the piteous appeal of convicts deprived of work to be restored to the same, can form some idea of the terror of the punishment inflicted by the State upon its convicts in keeping them confined to their cells in idleness, and how the maintenance of discipline and the enforcement of the rules for health and cleanliness are made almost impossible under such a state of affairs."

Keeper Laverty continues by stating that convict labor has not been abolished by the Legislature, only the contracting out of such labor. It would be hazardous to work these convicts after the first of next July under the existing laws, and unless the Legislature very materially adds to the same, and in a more explicit and comprehensive manner ordains what shall be done, by whom, and fixes the expenditures, he fears that idleness will be the result. At the expiration of the present contracts there will be only two courses to pursue—to adopt either the "public account" or the "piece-price" system. Both appear to be impracticable unless perfected by additional legislation. Mr. Laverty enters deeply into the workings of the two systems. The "public account" has been tried with disastrous results in other States; by it the State absolutely becomes the manufacturer and *ipso facto* comes into competition with free labor. As to the "piece-price" system, while the objections are not so numerous, yet they are of sufficient force to make its adoption by the State a very doubtful and expensive experiment. It will not, in the slightest, relieve free labor from the evils complained of in the contract system, but will add extra expense to the State. If the Legislature, in its wisdom, adopts either system, Mr. Laverty says that body should pass laws at this session providing for the employment of the extra help such a change would entail, and voting the large sums of money that will be required.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year (1883) there were 804 convicts in the prison. During the year, 460 were received and 421 discharged, and at the date of the report (October 31st, 1884,) there were 843 remaining. The daily average was 815. The maximum number confined was 854, and the minimum 784. The cost per annum per capita was $35 61; inclusive of clothing, bedding, &c., $72 69, and inclusive of salaries of officers, repairs amounts paid discharged convicts, $162 47. The convicts, at the date of the report, were employed as follows: By contractors, 370; by the Prison, including women, old and infirm, sick in hospital, 209, and unemployed, 233, making a total of 812. The management and condition of the Prison, as far as its crowded condition will admit, has never been better.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The report for the year ending October 31st, 1884, gives the following exhibit:

Number received during the year, 11; returned for unsatisfactory deportment, 3; total under discipline, 31; indentured during the year, 8; out on indenture, 20; discharged, 4; died, 2; in institution October 31st, 1884, 27.

The receipts and expenditures were—

Balance on hand October 31st, 1883	$3,381 95
Cash received from State Treasurer	2,500 00
Cash received from farm, sales, &c	302 50
Cash received from work of girls	239 15
Cash received from other sources	17 42
	$6,441 02
Expenditures, salaries, &c	5,827 28
Balance	613 74

President, Rudolphus Bingham; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel L. Baily.

Trustees—Samuel L. Baily, Rudolphus Bingham, Jeremiah O'Rourke, George C. Maddock, E. H. Stokes, Thos. S. R. Brown.

Lady Managers—Mrs Rebecca A. Colson, Woodbury; Mrs. Letta A. Cook, Trenton; Mrs. Elizabeth Baily, Trenton; Miss Sarah E. Webb, Elizabeth; Mrs. Clara B. Forst, Trenton; Miss Mary S. Atterbury, Trenton.

Officers—Matron, Mrs. Harriet F. Perry; Assistant Matron, Mrs. Rebecca Barber; Housekeeper, Miss Margaret Atkinson; Teacher, Miss Agnes C. Ralston.

During the past year the discipline of the school has been well maintained, the girls yielding readily to kind though firm treatment. Most of them are making reasonable progress in their studies, and showing commendable zeal in acquiring a knowledge of cooking, general housework, &c. The report says: "Some are committed to us who are more fit subjects for a school of feeble-minded than for ours, yet we strive to do the best we can—in some cases rewarded by seeing an improvement, while in others labor seems to have been useless. Considerable repairs have been done during the year. The whole property is now in good order. The crops on the farm have been fair, and the stock of Alderney cows, mostly raised from calves, are doing well, supplying the table with an abundance of milk, which, with fruit and vegetables in their season, form a diet which is certainly promotive of good health.

"In conclusion," says the report, "we would urge upon the Legislature the important bearing this school has upon our State, and the necessity of such a change in the law as will allow the Presiding Judge of criminal courts to have the same power to commit vagrant and criminal girls as is now vested in the Judges of the Supreme Court. We can accommodate forty girls and take care of them with but little additional cost."

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

President—Abraham V. Schenck, Middlesex.
Secretary—William A. Stiles, Sussex.
Assistant Secretary—William A. MacCrellish, Mercer.
Engrossing Clerk—John H. McMurray, Camden.
Assistant Engrossing Clerk—W. Scott Snyder, Ocean.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John W. Simmons, Cumberland.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—E. G. Budd, Morris.
Doorkeepers—Benjamin F. Lee, Cumberland; C. P. Ford, Middlesex; Clark F. Bunnell, Ocean; Benjamin R. Pool, Camden.
President's Private Secretary—Howard MacSherry, Middlesex.
Journal Clerk—Joseph S. Hulme, Burlington.
Bill Clerk—Frank Huber, Essex.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—E. A. Armstrong, Camden.
Clerk—Samuel Toombs, Essex.
Assistant Clerk—J. Herbert Potts, Hudson.
Engrossing Clerk—Enos W. Runyon, Union.
Assistant Engrossing Clerk—John J. Stanton, Sussex.
Sergeant-at-Arms—G. W. Colfax, Passaic.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—John Ginder, Mercer.
Doorkeepers—J. F. Burton, Burlington; William Becker, Jr., Morris; Thomas S. Kircker, Gloucester; James Coughlan, Passaic.
Speaker's Private Secretary—Ernest O. Chamberlin, Union.
Journal Clerk—W. H. Bennett, Ocean.
Bill Clerk—Albert C. Wetherbee, Atlantic.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Senate.

Judiciary—Youngblood, Cochran, Brinkerhoff.
Revision of Laws—Griggs, Vanderbilt, Fish.
Finance—Gardner, Smith, Herring.
Municipal Corporations—Nichols, Cochran, Fish.
Education—Chattle, Youngblood, W. B. Miller.
Militia—Cranmer, Livingston, Fish.
Railroads and Canals—Cranmer, Griggs, Moon.
Corporations—Carpenter, Youngblood, Herring.
Agriculture and Agricultural College—Smith, Pancoast, E. Miller.
Fisheries—Nichols, W. B. Miller, Griggs.
Banks and Insurance—Vanderbilt, Youngblood, Gardner.
Miscellaneous Business—W. W. Miller, Livingston, Carpenter.
Elections—Thompson, Smith, Moon.
Unfinished Business—E. Miller, W. W. Miller, Livingston.
Claims and Pensions—W. B. Miller, E. Miller, Thompson.
Riparian Rights—Brinkerhoff, Chattle, Cranmer.
Engrossed Bills—Pancoast, Vanderbilt, Herring.

Assembly.

Ways and Means—Haines, Jewett, See, Flynn, Boud.
Judiciary—Jenkins, Gangewer, Frambach, Parker, Besson.
Agriculture—Ackerman, Haines, Grant, Budd, Arnwine.
Education—Kirkner, Braker, Bell, Chapman, Larison.
Elections—Scheele, Jenkins, Holzwarth, Caminade, Winton.
Engrossed Bills—Rue, Dickinson, Carson, Budd, Boud.
Municipal Corporations—Dickinson, Bolton, Murphy, Braker, Caminade.
Militia—Chambers, Dickinson, Low, Chapman, O'Connor.
Claims and Revolutionary Pensions—Holzwarth, Heck, Romaine, Harrigan, Savage.
Corporations—Carson, Kirkner, Jewett, Flynn, Wildrick.
Banks and Insurance—Bell, Scheele, Alcott, Flynn, Boud.
Unfinished Business—Bolton, Grant, Doremus, Wolverton, O'Connor.
Incidental Expenses—North, Harrison, Ackerman, Chapman, Vetterlein.

Stationery—See, Doremus, Romaine, Kelly, John Martin.
Riparian Rights—Harrison, Frambach, Corbin, Clarke, Ludlam.
Revision of the Laws—Keasbey, Corbin, Chambers, Bolton, Kelly.
Fisheries—North, Smith, Scheele, Ludlam, John Martin.
Railroads and Canals—Alcott, A. F. R. Martin, Banks, Boud, Kinney.
Miscellaneous Business—Low, Wills, Heck, Larison, Drake.
Labor and Industries—Braker, See, Bell, Rue, Flynn.

Joint Committees.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Senate—Griggs, Carpenter, Thompson.
House—Bell, Whitaker, Jenkins, Clarke, Ludlam.

STATE PRISON.

Senate—Cochran, Fish, W. B. Miller.
House—Haines, Whitaker, A. F. R. Martin, Holzwarth, Caminade.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Senate—Youngblood, Vanderbilt, Cranmer.
House—A. F. R. Martin, Wills, Frambach, Besson, Hughes.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Senate—Smith, Gardner, Nichols.
House—Jewett, Parker, Lupton, Wade, Winton.

STATE LIBRARY.

Senate—Gardner, Cochran, Nichols.
House—Corbin, Parker, Wills, Chapman, Heyer.

SINKING FUND.

Senate—Livingston, W. W. Miller, Chattle.
House—Dickinson, Keasbey, Banks, Heck, Harrigan.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Senate—Gardner, Pancoast, Brinkerhoff.
House—Gangewer, Keasbey, Low, Kinney, Hughes.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Senate—Pancoast, E. Miller, Moon.
House—Whitaker, Smith, Grant, Dickinson, Budd.

PRINTING.

Senate—Nichols, Carpenter, Herring.
House—Braker, Alcott, Murphy, Winton, O'Connor.

PASSED BILLS.

Senate—W. B. Miller, E. Miller, Cranmer.
House—Rue, Lupton, Kirkner, Romaine, Savage.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Senate—Fish, Griggs, Brinkerhoff.
House—Harrison, Ackerman, Doremus, Wildrick, Arnwine.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Senate—Vanderbilt, Thompson, Chattle.
House—Carson, Rue, Murphy, Parker, Flynn.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Senate—Herring, Carpenter, W. W. Miller.
House—Lupton, Banks, See, Drake, Wolverton.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Senate—Moon, Pancoast, Brinkerhoff.
House—Smith, Chambers, North, Alcott, Larison.

Amendments to House Rules.

ADOPTED JANUARY 20TH, 1885.

The committee appointed to prepare Rules of Order submitted a report recommending that the House adopt the Rules of Order of the House of Assembly of 1884, omitting Rule 56, and substituting therefor the following:

RULE 56.—No committee of this House shall report a bill adversely without notifying the introducer of the bill; nor shall such adverse report be acted upon unless the introducer of the bill is in his seat.

Also, amending Rule 35, by adding after the last of committees the following: A Committee on Labor and Industries. Adopted.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

Franklin S. Mills—*True American.*

William T. Hunt—*Newark Daily Advertiser, New York Tribune, Paterson Press.*

Edward S. Ellis—*New York World.*

F. W. Pangborn—*Jersey City Journal.*

F. F. Patterson—*Camden Courier.*

Lawrence S. Mott—Associated Press, *Philadelphia Times, Philadelphia News, Philadelphia Telegraph, New York Commercial Advertiser, Pittsburg Dispatch, Chicago Times, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Charles Briest—*Trenton Emporium.*

John J. Cleary—*True American, Jersey City Argus, New York Weekly Underwriter.*

E. O. Chamberlin—*Philadelphia Press, New York Sun.*

Charles H. Levy—*State Gazette, Morris Jerseyman, Chicago Tribune.*

W. E. Sackett—*New York Times.*

Victor Zeis—*New Jersey Freie Zeitung.*

Matt C. Ely—*Newark Evening News, New Brunswick Home News.*

Samuel W. Semple—*Newark Press.*

Edward Mullen—*Newark Register.*

William S. Potter—*Somerset Messenger, Plainfield Constitutionalist.*

T. F. Fitzgerald—*New York Herald, New York Telegram, Newark Journal, Paterson Guardian, State Gazette, Morristown True Democratic Banner, Clinton Democrat.*

Louis C. Gosson—*Trenton Times, Philadelphia Ledger, Elizabeth Herald.*

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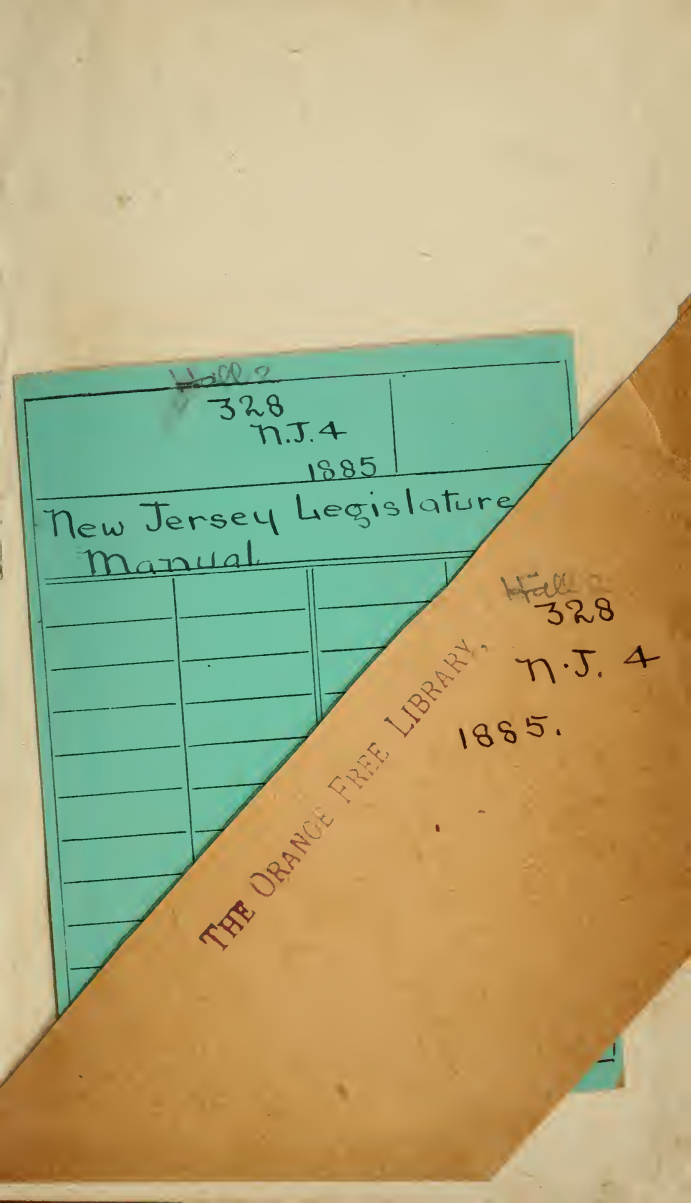
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